BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1853.....NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do.	20 00

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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
& D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists
AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
D. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
No. 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

B. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

JOHN R. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [33-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barages, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia.*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles,

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months JONES & GARDNER.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17 —[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington.* 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

STAVES AND HEADING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-tlstD*

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Broauches, Dauhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth; White Linen Drill;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Tally Velvet;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
Marseilles Vestings;	Large supply Looking Glasses
California stripes & cottonades	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Alpaca do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do. do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Col'd " " " do.	
Cotton " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell his plantation on the 5th of November next, by auction. The tract contains seven hundred acres and is situated on the Six Runs, one mile from the Road leading from Warsaw to Clinton, five miles from the latter. It is one of the best farms in the country for producing Cotton, Corn, &c. There is a large dwelling-house, a good kitchen and out-houses. The water is most excellent. There is a six-horse crop cleared, and some of the finest lands to clear that can be found on the Six Runs.—This is heavily timbered with red and white Oak. The pine land is of the very best quality, with twenty thousand trees *to box*. The situation is *decidedly* healthy.
Owing to my afflictions, I am determined to sell, and will sell, only by auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
J. W. MOSELEY.
Sampson co., N. C., Sept. 30th, 1853 4-ts

$20 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., his negro boy CHARLES. Said boy is about 20 years of age; about 5 ft. 8 or 9 inches high; square built and well set; he is black, has rather a broad face and mouth, and generally stutters when answering questions.—He is no doubt lurking about somewhere in Brunswick, but may try to get elsewhere. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him soon. C. C. MERCER.
Sept. 17, 1853. 12-4t—2-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Doliars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes. JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 50-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 33-tf

General Notices.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.
He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.
In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.
Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.
Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 7-tf

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a new stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c, with various other articles too tedious to enumerate. An assortment well suited to supply the wants of both town and country customers, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received and meet with prompt and special attention.
They further pledge themselves to sell as low for *Cash*, as any other house in the place.
Store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's building, North Water st.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 13. 34-1w—6-tf

NOTICE.
ON the 26th day of November next, I will offer at public sale SEVERAL LOTS OF LAND, in the town of Clinton, on the North side of the road to Lisbon. Also, THREE LOTS adjoining the Clinton Female Institute.—Terms made known on the day of sale.
LEWIS M. BOYKIN.
Clinton, October 10th, 1853 6-ts

LAND FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT.
WILL be sold at the Court House in Conwayborough, on the 31st inst., (at Court) A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 1200 ACRES, well suited for Turpentine and Ton Timber getters; the Land is about *two miles* from the Waccamaw River, and about *three miles* from the Red Bluff Turpentine Stills.
TERMS—Will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. HARTFORD JONES.
October 14th, 1853 6-3t

NOTICE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK of Merchandize of the late firm of B. & R. C. HALLETT, at Long Creek, is now selling off AT COST, FOR CASH or its equivalent in Turpentine.—Those having claims against the late firm will please present them for liquidation, and those indebted to the concern by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle at once, as all the business of the late firm must be closed. BENJAMIN HALLETT,
Sept. 30.—[4-tf] Surviving Partner.

To the Heirs at Law of Lyttleton Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.
NOTICE is hereby given to you, that at the next Term of the County Court of Sampson, the 3d Monday of November, we shall propceed for probate the last Will and Testament of Lyttleton Turner.
AMMA B. CHESNUTT, THOMAS I. FAISON, } Executors.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 5-7t

MILLINERY.
MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her town and country patrons that she has retured from the North with a fine and well selected stock of Goods in her line, of the latest Paris Fashion and Styles, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Cuffs, Collars, Caps, Head Dresses, &c., &c., of every variety the most fastidious can desire. She returns her sincere thanks to her patrons for their past favors and solicits a continuance of the same.
She has brought out an excellent Milliner to assist and please customers.
Hats cleaned and trimmed as usual.
Oct. 7, 1853 5-1m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

MESS PORK.—150 bbls. City and Plated Mess Pork, just received, and for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Sept. 14, 1853.

WALKING CANES.—25 dozen assorted styles French and American Walking Canes: Gutta Percha, Black Ebony, Rosewood, Malacca, Penary, Whalebone and Hickories, with or without swords, gold and silver, pearl and stone heads; comprising a very fine stock, at low prices. Call and examine them, at the Hat and Cap Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street. C. MYERS.

NEW GOODS.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my town and country patrons, that I have returned from the North with a fresh and well selected stock of Groceries. Persons wishing to purchase goods in my line, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I flatter myself that I can do as well by purchasers as any one in the place—(dealing honestly.)
I am truly thankful to my patrons for their past favors and hope a continuance of the same by the addition of their bringing their friends with them to the Cheap Family Grocery Store on North Water street, next door to A. A. Wannet's and you will find such articles as named, and more too.
All Canal Flour warranted, and if it proves otherwise than good, taken back, and more given in the place.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Hhds. P. R. Sugar; bbls. best Brown do.; bbls. coffee Sugar, bbls. crushed do.; boxes loaf do.; bags Laguayra Coffee, bags Rio do.; bags Old Gov. Java do.; bbls. Hiram Smith Flour, half bbls. do. do.; bbls. Extra Canal do.; half bbls. do. do. do.; bbls. Fayetteville do.; boxes Colgate's pale Soap, boxes do. No. 1 do.; half boxes do. do. do.; boxes Pearl Starch; half boxes do; do. and bbls. of Soda Crackers; do. do. Sugar do.; bbl. Pilot Bread; boxes Adamantine Candles; Boxes Stewart's hard Candles; do. Yeast Powders, best; boxes of Saleratus; do. Carb. Soda; boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; do. Collins' Brod Axes; boxes Simmons' do.; do. Cheese; boxes best Mustard; bbls. of N. O. and Cuba Molasses; Pickles; Teas; Catsups; Ink; Grind Stones; Cranks for Grind Stones; Water Buckets, brass and iron hooped painted Buckets; Cedar Tubs; Painted Tubs; Shoe Thread; Spun Cotton; Indigo; Cinamon; Mace; Matches; Cloves; Seives, brass, iron and hair; Willow Baskets; Flour Buckets; Butter; Rice; best Brooms; Scrub Brushes; Irish Potatoes; Onions; Boxes ground Pepper; Excelsior Soap, &c., &c., and many other articles. [Sept. 30, '53.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

SILK UMBRELLAS. A very handsome supply of Silk Umbrellas of various qualities and sizes, for sale at the Hat store. C. MYERS.

GENTLEMEN wishing Walking Canes, can select them from a full and complete assortment, by calling at the Hat and Cap store. C. MYERS.

CONGRESS WOOL HATS. 10 cases of the celebrated Congress Hats, the most serviceable Hats manufactured. for sale by C. MYERS.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along?"
DAILY EXPECTING, per Schrs. Adaline D., and Wake, Express Packets:
10 bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. Soda do., fresh No. 1 2 hhds. No. 1 Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 6 do. White and Red Onions; 10 do. Hiram Smith's extra Flour, new Wheat; 25 bags of prime new Buckwheat; 5 boxes do. do. do.; 5½ kegs do. do. do.; 4½ bbls. new Rye Flour. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

75 DOZEN UMBRELLAS.
I HAVE just received my fall supply of Umbrellas, Blue, Black and Green, American and Scotch Ginghams, all sizes, from 22 to 26 inches; 5 doz. Silk Umbrellas, from 20 to 24 inches. Also, a few large Buggy Umbrellas, black and brown. My Umbrellas are manufactured to order, and I can warrant them to be superior to any others sold in this market. Inspection invited. C. MYERS,
Sept. 20.] No. 1 Granite Row.

PAPER.—200 Reams Wrapping and Writing Paper, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap-spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
F. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle
THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!
This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galds Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their familes; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or breast. J. DUNNING,
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.
We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for sores, Sprains, of Galds in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effect

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

Vessels in Distress—Our Harbor.

Every hard blow, such as we had last week, offers additional arguments in favor of the appropriation by Congress of the means necessary to construct the works at the mouth of our river, calculated to render it available as a harbor of refuge for all classes of vessels traversing our coasts. At the present writing there are some six to eight vessels in the Cape Fear which have put in here in distress on account of the recent severity of the weather, and the injuries they have received; and such is always the case, after or during such storms, and will always continue to be, protected, as our entrance is, by Cape Fear and the shoals. But the value of this harbor to the trade of the country is very greatly restricted by the obstructions at its mouth, and will continue to be so restricted until the proper measures have been taken for the removal of these obstructions. Certainly *this* is a national and not a local view, and in this view, of which almost daily experience proves the correctness, we have a right, under any, even the most rigid construction of the constitution, to expect aid from Congress. We might speak of the many artificial and perhaps unnecessary harbors of refuge on the Lakes, and ask why our natural and indispensable harbor here should be neglected; but we will confine ourselves simply to urging our own claims, without instituting comparisons with those of others, which are always odious. Congress will meet in about six weeks.—We think we can pledge to our immediate representative the active co-operation of our whole N. C. Delegation in Congress; and, of *his* interest in the matter, there can be no doubt. In the meantime, we would urge upon the Chamber of Commerce, under the supervision of which body it most directly comes, the collection and preparation of such statistics of trade and other matters pertaining to our port as may be necessary to strengthen the hands of our friends in Congress, and enable them to move at an early day in the session. This consideration of the importance of the river as a harbor of refuge should not be neglected, and in urging it, essential strength might be derived from a knowledge of the number of vessels which had sought refuge within a given time. A list of these, with some statement of the circumstances, would certainly be useful. Let all those interested directly or indirectly be up and moving in time. The town, through her citizens, has gone into the improvement, and must push it; and Congress ought to see it through, and it must be urged and still more urged. We want to keep it before the people so far as we can.—We know that our town cotemporaries will do the same, and we hope for an active expression of opinion from the State at large. The able and, generally speaking, admirable address delivered at the opening of the State Fair, by Hon. A. W. Venable, contains the following sentence. May we hope that he speak the feelings of the State generally towards us:

"The people of North Carolina are equal to every necessary effort. They can accomplish all that is requisite. If anything is ever done, she must help herself, or all former experience has been useless in its teachings. Millions have been expended by the Federal Gouernment to create harbors in the Lakes and improve the security of navigation on almost every other portion of the coast of the United States, whilst our own has been almost entirely neglected. I do not approve of looking to the exercise of a doubtful power to make improvements,—but we had a right to demand the removal of obstructions to navigation in Wilmington harbor created by a Fort built by the Government itself. And under all disadvantages, the energy and enterprize of the merchants of Wilmington have diffused wealth and prosperity over a great portion of the State. A market and an outlet has been furnished to producers;—and may Heaven send the good town prosperity!"

Putting an Idea or Two Together.

People don't do things in this world without they have some motives for their conduct, and even the simplest of us, who will bear this in mind and keep his eyes open, may find out a great many things without troubling fortune tellers. Why a certain portion of the politicians in New York should have chosen to kick up against the Cabinet of President Pierce, and articularly against Messrs. Marcy and Guthrie, using the flimsy excuse of distrust in their party friends in the same State, who stand upon the same political platform with themselves, and of whose co operation they were glad to avail themselves but one brief year since, might look strange and unaccountable, did we believe the half of them honest or uninfluenced by considerations of selfish interest. Let us look a little farther:

Since when have these good people in New York, the Bronsons, Schells and Company, of which the immaculate New York Herald is the organ, found out the unfitness of the Cabinet? but especially of Messrs. Marcy and Guthrie for the high positions they occupy? How long before Mr. Guthrie made his announcement that U. S. Stocks would be redeemed at certain rates, *directly at the Treasury*, and not through the interposition of Washington or Wall Street Brokers? How long before Mr. Marcy set his face against any speculations on the public purse through means of gigantic plundering schemes gotten up in Wall Street and labelled "Pacific Railraad," etc.? How deeply was Judge Bronson involved in the attempt to overslaugh the constitution of New York while on the Supreme Bench of that State, in the matter of the Erie Canal speculations? Would some better way of disposing of the surplus funds suit interested parties than Secretary Guthrie's plan of paying our debts? Why are Corcoran and Riggs, of Washington, winding up their business? because they can make no more off the government. The New York Gormandizers, the people who want big mail contracts, jobs, loans, transfers, etc., are in full cry, and naturally, for they are hungry, and somehow the Cabinet and the President are behind the age and wont feed them. Mr. Bronson, of course, is out of office, as all knew he would be who knew anything of the President, who, being but a man, may commit the trifling errors to which all are subject, but who, being a *man*, and an honest one, in the fullest sense of the word, will triumph over and crush the Gormandizers to powder without an effort.

The course of the President will be, as might be expected from his character, prompt and decided, and any attempt at factious bullying will turn out a very unprofitable speculation. Mr. Bronson perhaps has found this somewhat to his discomfeiture. In this connection, we publish Mr. Guthrie's letter announcing Bronson's removal, and will to-morrow publish the letter from Bronson to which the Secretary refers, which we would not otherwise have done, since its point by no means equals or exceeds its length.—*Daily Journal, 26th inst.*

BLACKWOOD FOR OCTOBER.—This publication is at hand. Its leading article is a review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," extending over thirty-one pages; it is profusely laudatory of Mrs. Stowe and her production, and proportionably abusive of Southern institutions. "Lady Lee's Widowhood," "New Readings in Shakspear," etc., complete the number. Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y.: $3 per year.

Nonsense.

The gorgeous beauty of the autumnal forest arises before us in the lines of Bryant, or is painted on the glowing pages of Cooper, until every cultivated American reader has become familiarized with the imagery which these gifted writers have employed in celebrating its praises; while few, we fear, have realized for themselves the bright but passing charms of the brilliant original; for, brilliant beyond comparison with even the virgin graces of spring, or the matured loveliness of summer, are the many-hued tints of the dying year, arraying itself in crimson and in gold, like the fading lights of a summer sunset, borrowing a grace even from decay, and smiling amid desolation. The humblest plant so arrayed, possesses an interest akin to that which clings to the lowliest grave, and the pensive eye turns to it the same loving glance with which memory reviews while it gilds the scenes of buried hopes or departed pleasures. And now it is autumn, and that hectic flush so bright, but so evanescent, is on the face of Nature; and the unromantic locomotive hurries its living freight through tracks where even the merest swamp is arrayed in robes which Solomon in all his glory could not equal, nor the brightest colors of the painter hope to imitate. Man's strange nature and inevitable destiny, give to him a sympathy with decay and ruin, which the brightest and most dazzling scenes fail to command. The desolated altar over which the ivy climbs, nay, even the deserted hearth of the poorest peasant, awake an interest in which their more pretending successors have no share. Perhaps it is right.—Who knows? Perhaps the varying dyes of autumn may be the gray hairs of the aged Year; and certainly, if less venerable, they are far more picturesque than those which adorn the human scalp. It would be funny if the decaying foliage of the human head—the hair—should turn crimson, and yellow, and orange, and green,—wouldn't it be a scene for a painter? *Un*questionably. Yea, verily.

Now, good and common-sense reader, all this foregoing paragraph is very considerable nonsense. We plead guilty—we own up—it is even so; but sometimes anything is a relief. It *is* a relief, believe us, after contemplating all the tortuosity of human motives and actions, and the thoughtful Editor or politician must contemplate both, to look abroad upon the face of nature. It is, at least, a change.—There *are* some things beyond and above tricks and turns, and conventionalisms, and the thousand artificialities with which man, and eke his better-half, woman, have surrounded themselves. But after all, things are, perhaps, best as they are. The sublime and the ridiculous are so near together, that every original observer edifies us with the striking remark that it is but a step from the one to the other—What chorus so angelic that the braying of a jackass would not turn it into ridicule? what scene so romantic that the strutting of a buck-goat would not render common-place. Therefore is it right as it is. Jackasses and buck-goats are useful and respectable animals; and we respect jackasses and buck-goats as such; but mankind need not necessarily be such; neither need they go through this glorious earth that God has made, neglectful of its beauties,—loosing for themselves enjoyments of the purest nature, and vulgarising them for others.—We repeat all this is nonsense.

The North Carolina Statesman.

We have received and will publish at our earliest convenience the Prospectus of a new weekly and semi-weekly paper, to be called the "North Carolina Statesman," the publication of which is to be commenced on the first day of January next, at Raleigh, N. C., by E. Cantwell and W. Whitaker, Esqs. We refrain from any serious comment upon the political course indicated by the Prospectus, until we can publish that document itself. Mr. Cantwell, who, we presume, will be the Editor, brings to his task scholarship and ability as a writer; Mr. Whitaker is a practical Printer, and, we believe, a clever fellow. In a pecuniary point of view, we wish the enterprize the utmost success; in a political one, we cannot, since the proposed paper is to occupy the same ground which the "Free Press" did here during the campaign between Messrs. Ashe and Leak. Apart from what we must regard as radical unsoundness upon the distribution question, the "Statesman" will, no doubt, be able and interesting.

SOMETHING FUNNY.—Among the most ferocious denouncers of the appointments made by the President, is JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York Herald, and among his favorite aversions are Messrs. SOULE and BELMONTE, adopted citisens, who have received foreign missions. He is down upon the appointment of these citizens of foreign birth, and his righteous indignation is the more proper and becoming, when it is recollected that Mr. BENNETT, himself a Scotchman, although a resident of this country for over thirty years—took the oath of allegiance to the United States only three years since. This is the enthusiastic American who is so awfully scandalized by the appointment of such new men as SOULE and BELMONTE. A man of much deliberation, is Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and very assuredly a second Daniel come to judgment on the PIERCE Administration!

From Whitaker's we have "The Monk's Revenge," a tale of the latest crusade, by Samuel Spring, Esq A novel of the Age of Chivalry, wherein are mixed the Crescent and the Cross, the Battle-axe and the Cimetar. Price 50 cents.

"Helen Mulgrove, or the Jesuit Executorship," of the same order as "Beatrice," essentially an anti-Catholic controversial novel of considerable ability. Cloth—50 cents.

Also, Graham and Godey, for November, both good in their way, though Graham suits best, as we don't understand Godey's embroidery doings, altho' they may interest the ladies.

Also, "Gleason's Pictorial" for this week. It contains illustrations of articles on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and a picture of Donald McKay's big ship, "The Great Republic."

☞ We give in full Mr. BRONSON'S letter to Secretary GUTHRIE, to which the Secretary's letter published yesterday was the reply. The whole correspondence is now before our readers. It is of no very great importance in itself; but, as a part of the political history of the country, which may again come up, we like to have it on record in our columns for the convenience of future reference.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

THE STATE FAIR.—We have been forced from want of space, to omit the Catalogue of Articles on exhibition, but will shortly give it, with the list of Premiums awarded, and other items of interest.

Later from Havana—Great Storm on the Southern Coast.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 24th inst, with Havana dates to the 22d. Affairs in Cuba quiet. News generally unimportant. Business steady but not active.

The island of St. Thomas has suffered greatly from the storm, which has raised with terrible violence all along the Southern coast, doing great damage to the shipping, and it is feared to human life. The destruction at a town called Brunswick has been fearful — the place nearly covered with water — all the wharves swept off, houses blown down, &c., among them the large engine house. Accounts of serious disasters are looked for.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the State of North Carolina is now in session in this town, having convened at Temperance Hall on Wednesday forenoon. The attendance is large, numbering about one hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of the State, and a lively interest appears to be manifested in the cause. We learn that the only business of importance so far, has been the election of officers for the ensuing year. Of these we have not been able to obtain a list.

Washington News and Gossip.

THE NEW APPOINTEES AT NEW YORK.—Heman J. Redfield, collector of the port, wrs one of the Cass electors for the State at large in 1848, and has been noted, since then, as being one of the most ultra anti-Van Buren politicians in New York.

John J. Cisco, the new assistant treasurer, was chairman of the Democratic general committee for the city and county of New York during the canvass of 1848, and was the Democratic nominee for Mayor at that time, or at the next succeeding election. During that contest, he was universally regarded as the Cass leader in the city.

John Romeyn Broadhead, the new naval officer, is a New Hampshire man originally. He favored the appointment of Dickinson in the Cabinet in the place of Marcy, and more recently was supposed to sympathize in the cause of Mr. D. and his friends. Indeed, the onslaught on the Administration in Putnam's Magazine was at first attributed, in Washington, to his pen, though subsequently it became known that he had washed his hands clear of the course which his immediate friends were pursuing. General Cass is said to have urged him with great zeal for an appointment.

For the truth of the above items, which we clip from the Washington Star, we have the endorsement of a gentleman who knows the facts to be so, and in whose statement we place implicit confidence. Such and such like is the general complexion of the leading appointments in New York, and throughout the Northern States; and these things, proving, as they do, the ridiculous groundlessness of the ostensible causes of complaint put forward by bolting factionists, show conclusively that some other, and more interested motives must have been at the bottom of their movements, and add confirmation to our belief, that it is their desire to drive the present strict construction Secretaries from the Cabinet to leave room for others that might be more subservient to the schemes of New York speculators.

☞ The steamer Northern Light, with 700 passengers and $4,500,000 [probably an error] in gold and San Francisco dates of Oct. 1st, put in to Norfolk on the 25th inst., short of coal and provisions. Her news was unimportant. The San Francisco markets were dull, at prices favoring buyers.

FREMIUM FOR HARNESS.—Our fellow citizen Mr. J. J. Conoly, took the premium at the late State Fair, for the best single Harness. This speaks well for the skill and taste of our neighbor. Let the fact be remembered by those who want work done in the first style. This harness sold yesterday morning for $125. Mr. C. did not compete for double Harness.

Commercial.

Great Fire in Louisville.—The Journal Office and other Valuable Property Consumed.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—An immense fire occurred this morning. The Journal office, the Louisville rolling-mill warehouse, containing a large quantity of iron, Holbrook's tobacco warehouse, the immense wholesale drug store of Wilson & Starbird, Smith's two stove warehouses, three dry goods store and a trunk factory, all, with their contents, are destroyed. The block from Bullet street half way to Water on fifth, is entirely destroyed, and the fire is still raging.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—The loss by the fire in this city amounts to $200,000, on which there is an insurance of $160.000 In Philadelphia the American and Franklin offices lose each $15,000. In N. York the Home office loses $10,000; Hudson River $5,000 and Liverpool Royal $10,000. The balance is divided amongst the Louisville offices and various Southern and Eastern agencies. The Journal was published to-day.

Sailing of the Hunboldt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamer Humboldt sailed to day for Southampton, with 190 passengers, amongst whom is Lewis Cass, jr. She also takes out $700,000 in specie.

THE NEXT FAIR.—The next State Fair of North Carolina will commence on the 3d Tuesday in October, 1854, the time fixed by the State Society on Tuesday night last.

STATE FAIR RECEIPTS.—The total amount received from all sources, up to Thursday evening last, was $2,792,05. The entire receipts will reach at least $3,000.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. James Anderson, the English tragedian, will shortly visit the United States. He has played a farewell engagement at the Great National Standard Theatre, London.

War Apprehensions.

In the midst of the most unparalelled prosperity there exists, to a certain extent, apprehensions as to the manner in which American interests may be effected by the war which appears to be pending in Europe. These fears produce all the evils which can actually result from a state of hostilities. In the last ten years two wars have existed, which effected us seriously; but in spite of the croakings of the knavish and the fears of the timid, American interests continued to prosper, and the more rapidly as the community, used to the difficulties, became assured that their fears were groundless. When the Mexican war was pending in 1845–'46, the community was filled with alarm at the theoretic ruin which was to overtake us. The Herald proved clear as mud that privateers of all nations would swarm the seas under the Mexican flag, and destroy our commerce; that the British allies of Mexico would, from emancipated Cuba as a base, promote a servile war that was to destroy the South and gradually bring on a general war that would "sink the world in insolvency." The expenses of the war, according to some learned Thebans, were to suck up the resources of the country, break all the banks by the exportation of the metals to Mexico, and produce evils without end. The war took place, and Mexico was conquered amidst uninterrupted and prosperous commercial industry. The closing of that war was followed by the general disruption of Europe, prolonged into the Hungarian war, which called forth the combined strength of Russia and Austria, and long was the point contested whether Hungary would triumph or not. It is probable that had Kossuth been honest, or endowed with ordinary practical capacity, that Hungary would now have made a weight in the European balance, at least equal to that of Turkey. The Hungarian war was on as large a scale as that with Turkey is likely to be; yet during its continuance the American interests were in no degree disturbed, nor was there any pause in our progressive prosperity. Notwithstanding the experience which those wars afforded, some dire disruption of commercial interests is apprehended in case the armies now assembled in the remote east should revive the conflicts which one of them sustained against Hungary four years ago. To all intents and purposes it would seem that, as Austria and Prussia siding with Russia, from a barrier between the contending armies and Western Europe, there is less chance of a general war than when Hungary and Italy were actually fighting against Austria. That in the present state of the harvests, England and Western Europe will not enter voluntarily into a war, for the trivial cause now presented may be assumed. If they should, American produce must be bought, and American stocks would be more in demand. Austria is utterly bankrupt; French credit is on the wane; Spain has none, and the German powers have strained theirs to the utmost. At such a moment the United States Treasury offers and gives 21 per cent. premium for stocks that seven years ago, it issued at par. The general prosperity which has produced such a result is operating upon all the securities, State and corporate, and European capital sees greater attractions here than ever. We owe Europe nothing, and war or no war they must buy our produce and pay high freights to American vessels, and seek our securities for safe employment for their capital. What is, then, their war to us?—*N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.*

Reply of Collector Bronson to the Letter of Secretary Guthrie.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853.

Hon. James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The pressure of official business and confinement to a sick room have prevented an earlier answer to your letter of the 3d inst.

You first state, in substance, that I have been under a pledge, which has not been redeemed, to distribute the offices in my gift among different sections of the Democratic party, and then prescribe the course you expect me to pursue in future. You do not complain that my appointees are not proper persons for the places they occupy, or that they are not sound Democrats, sincerely attached to the principles of the party, and firm supporters of the National Administration. But you think I have not properly regarded all sections of the party.

When Mr. Dickinson declined the Collectorship of this port, in April last, I was asked by several friends whether I would allow my name to be mentioned to the President for the place, and answered in the negative. I thought no more of the matter until two days afterwards, when I saw in the public prints a telegraphic despatch announcing my appointment. I had two years before resigned my place as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the intention of never again accepting a public office; and, grateful as I am for this new mark of confidence, I should have declined the appointment but for the high opinion which I entertained of the President and his principles, and the assurance of friends that he earnestly desired my acceptance of the trust.

When I accepted the place, I had never seen nor had any communication with the President, and of course there was no pledges between us, save such as may be implied between honorable men holding the like relation to each other. He had a right to expect that I would diligently and faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and maintain, in all proper ways, the principles which restored the Democratic party to power; and, so long as I performed that implied obligation, I had a right to expect that his confidence in me would not be withdrawn. I have never complained that the President has not discharged his part of the obligation, and am not conscious of having omitted to discharge my own.

You tell me that the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world to the principles and policy laid down in the Baltimore platform and the Inaugural Address, "and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the Administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy." I agree to that; and, though it is but an implied pledge, I admit its full force. But it proves nothing to the present purpose; for there is not one word either in the Baltimore platform or the Inaugural Address about distributing offices among the different sections of the party. If the President or his appointees are pledged to any such distribution, you must look to some other document to find evidence of the obligation—some document which I have never seen.

It may be inferred from the *acts* of the President that he regards as eligible to office all Democrats who cordially united on the Baltimore platform in 1852, and are sincerely attached to the principles of the party, although at some former period they may have been out of the way. That is a proper rule. It is the one on which I have acted in making appointments to office; not because I was under any pledge to do so, but because I thought the rule just in itself. But your letter proceeds upon the ground that I should go beyond the inquiry whether applicants for office are good and honest Democrats now, and ascertain to what section they formerly belonged; and then make such a distribution of offices between the different sections that no one of them will have just cause of complaint. It is not only impossible to administer such a rule as that with success, but the consequence of adopting it must be that we shall never have one Democratic party, united upon a broad basis of principle, but a mere combination of different sections, held together by no better bond than the love of office, and ready to fall to pieces the moment one section thinks itself agrieved in the distribution.

Notwithstanding what has been said, I think it would be found on a proper scrutiny that the section which has so loudly and bitterly complained of injustice has received its full share of the offices which I have bestowed. It is undoubtedly true that more appointments have been made from one section of the party than from the other; and a single reason will be sufficient to show why it was proper to pursue that course. Most of the custom-house appointments for this port have always been made from the counties of New York and Kings, in which are the three large cities which form a part of the port. In 1848 the Democratic and Freesoil vote in those counties bore the relation of more than four for the former to one for the latter. From the Freesoil vote should be deducted the Whig-Abolition vote, which went in the same direction. After making the proper allowance on that account, I think it safe to conclude that not more than one out of seven of the Democrats in those counties voted the freesoil ticket in 1848. In this view of the matter I think it will be found that the Freesoil section is far from having just cause for complaint. I have acted in this liberal manner, not because I was under any pledge, but because I wished to do what I reasonably could to promote the harmony and continued ascendancy of the party.

It is possible I am mistaken in supposing that the Freesoil section has got its full share of the places; for, in distributing the little offices in my gift, which have for the most part gone among the rank and file of the party, I have neither had the time nor the inclination to do much by way of investigating the antecedents of men who were supposed to be all right now.

In reference to your remark upon the recent rupture of the party at Syracuse, that "the division could and ought to have been prevented," it is enough for me to say that I not only had no agency in bringing about that division, but I tried to prevent it. My counsel was given in favor of the united action of the Convention, and I sincerely hoped that harmony would prevail. If any Government officers are chargeable with what took place at Syracuse, the burden must rest on those who were there—of whom three were from this city—and not upon the Collector, who was at home attending to the duties of his office.

I do not state these things by way of apology, for I have none to make; nor by way of courting favor, for I have none to ask.

You speak of "the reunion of the party in 1849, which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852." Although I ardently desired a reunion, if it could be effected upon principle, I never approved the mode in which the attempt was made to bring about that desirable end. I thought then, and think still, that those who had deserted the Democratic standard in 1848, and thrown the State and National Governments into the hands of the Whigs, should, if convinced of their error, return again to our camp without exacting conditions, and should then be treated with the utmost kindness. The party would then have been strong, and we should have heard no more about sections. But a very different course was pursued; and the Freesoil leaders came back, as far as they came back at all, under a league or treaty between them and a few leading Democrats, with no stronger bond of union than an agreement to divide the offices. The arrangement was based upon no principle. The Freesoil leaders were left at liberty to adopt the course which they pursued; and, instead of again hoisting the National banner, they marched into the Democratic camp with their own sectional colors flying, and thus became an independent element in the party. Indeed, your letter proceeds upon the ground that the party has all along been divided into sections; and consequently that accounts must be balanced between them in the distribution of offices. All experience proves that such a coalition as was formed in 1849 can never be thoroughly cemented. Sooner or later it will fall to pieces. The cohesive power of patronage cannot long save that which has within itself the elements of dissolution. It is not therefore, any matter of astonishment that the "reunion" was dissolved at the late Syracuse Convention.

After the league of 1849 had been broken, and the two sections had again become seperate parties in form as well as substance, it became necessary for me, as a citizen of New York, to make my choice between the two tickets which had been nominated. My reasons for preferring one and rejecting the other are before the public, and no one has the right to impute to me any other motives than those which I have avowed. I rejected one ticket because the nomination had been effected by means which no honest man could approve, and because the nominees had been brought forward by men who had been hostile to what I deemed the best interests of the State in relation to the canals. I approved the other ticket because the nominees were right on the question of State policy, and because those who supported it were "contending for the principles which restored the Democratic party to power and placed Franklin Pierce at the head of the Government." I presume there can be no objection at Washington to my maintaining now, as I have always done before, the principles on which the National Administration stands; and with questions of mere State policy you must allow me to say the Adminissration has no rightful concern.

What consequences will follow the recent break in the party is more than I can tell; but I feel reasonably confident that if the National Democrats had a fair field, and the Freesoil Democrats were not fighting under false colors, their ticket could not get votes enough to help the Whigs through with their nominations. But we have not got a fair field.—The Washington Union, while professing to speak the sentiments of the Administration, has thrown its weight on the side of the Freesoil ticket. It has undertaken to decide upon the regularity of our Conventions, and to sit in judgment upon questions of mere State policy. It takes the side of those who have once proved faithless to the party, and put the Union in jeopardy, and denounces those who have all along supported the principles which restored the party to power. It is now a co-laborer with the Freesoil prints in this State, some of which it so lately read out of the Democratic party. Though that print is not in itself of great importance, yet when it professes, without rebuke, to do these things as the organ of the Administration, much mischief may be done. It matters little what disclaimers there may be in private circles, so long as there is no public declaration that the paper speaks without authority. However unfortunately the election may terminate, the responsibility will rest upon others, and not upon me.

Let me now notice the time, manner, and motive of your letter.

As to time. It was after the rupture and nomination of two tickets at Syracuse, and the two ratification meetings in this city; after the Collector had been denounced by the Freesoil leaders and presses, and the President had been called upon to remove him; after hungry office-seekers and bitter politicians had visited Washington to misrepresent and traduce that officer, and to whose clamors, as you well know, he never made any reply; after the Union had taken ground against the ticket of the National Democrats, and in favor of the ticket of their opponents; then it was that you first discovered cause for complaint of any kind against the Collector. You had approved all his nominations, with a single exception, and in that case the office was abolished. Down to the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., you had never intimated to the Collector, in any form, that you disapproved of his appointments, or of the manner in which they had been distributed.

As to the manner. You did not pursue the usual course, and issue a circular laying down a uniform rule for the government of all Custom House officers having patronage to bestow; but confined your instructions to the port of New York alone. If the doctrine of the letter is a sound one, it is obviously proper that it should be applied in other places as well as here; and it should regulate the conduct of all classes of Government officers having patronage to bestow. Marshals, post-masters, district attorneys, and others should act upon it in the selection of their deputies, clerks, and other agents.

I will here mention another fact of no little significance.—The next day after the letter was written, it was followed by another, requiring me to submit for your approval the names of all clerks proposed to be employed in the bonded warehouse and public stores. In the matter you put only [illegible]

Treasury—who had left those appointments to the sole discretion of the Collector—but, so far as I have learned, you again departed from the usual course of issuing a circular to all the Collectors at our great ports, singled out the Collector at New York, and prescribed a new rule for him alone.—These facts need no comment; they speak for themselves.

As to the motive of this movement let others judge. This is, I believe, the first instance in which a member of the Cabinet has interferred with the discretion of a collector, marshal postmaster, or any other Government officer having patronage to bestow, and laid down a rule for his government in the selection of his deputies, clerks, or other agents; and it certainly is the first instance in which a public officer has been instructed to go into an inquiry about sections, and see that a just distribution of offices was made between them. You have a right by law to give instructions on many subjects connected with the collection of the revenue, and such instructions it will be my duty to follow. But when you go beyond that, and undertake to direct in matters which the law has confided to my discretion, no such obligation exists.

As to some officers of the customs, the Collector has the right of nomination and the Secretary the right of approval or rejection; and, as to other officers, the power of appointment is vested in the Collector alone. I shall not interfere with the exercise of your powers, and I trust you will render the like justice to me. If you or any other high officer of the Government desired the appointment of a particular individual, I need not say that it would give me great pleasure to comply with his wishes; but I respectfully deny that you have any right to issue instructions for the government of my conduct in making selections for office.

So far as relates to the mere dispensation of patronage, without regard to my responsibility for the acts of the persons appointed, I would gladly transfer the trust to another. I have no taste for such matters, and my comfort—aspirations I have none—would be greatly promoted if some one else would perform the service for me. But the law and my commission have cast the burden upon me, and I cannot surrender it to another without a dereliction of duty.

As you have given your letter to the press, saying "the subject is a public one," I shall give the same direction to the answer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Removal of Collector Bronson.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury will surprise no body. That the removal of Collector Bronson would be the consequence of his recent letter of defiance to the President, is what every person with a just sense of propriety must have expected. It is incompatible with the dignity of the Executive to retain subordinates in office who manifest no sort of respect for their superiors. The letter of Mr. Bronson was an appeal to faction against the policy of the Administration, and was manifestly designed as a challenge to the President. Whatever may be our opinion of the propriety of the first letter from Mr. Guthrie, we cannot but approve the present action of the Executive. The President is right in dismissing Bronson, and the country will sustain him. This prompt, bold and just measure illustrates his energy of character and will inspire ardour and confidence in the bosom of his friends. The timid may falter, and the treacherous may desert, but honest Democrats will stand by their President in his struggle with faction. For a time no doubt the rage of faction will fill the country with its infuriate yells, but, the ebullition over, returning reason will vindicate the President and cover the traitors with merited contempt.

The successor of Mr. Bronson is a sound Democrat and worthy man.

[From the Washington Union, Oct. 23.]

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 22.

SIR: Recently I addressed a letter to Collector Bronson and other officers of the customs in the city of New York.

By some means an imperfect copy of that letter, purporting to have been communicated from New York by telegraph, was published in one of the papers of this city.

This rendered it proper for me to give to the public a correct sopy; and upon the ground of that publication, under such circumstances, Collector Bronson published his longdelayed reply, even before the original had reached me.

Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to transmit to you for publication, the enclosed letter.

Very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1853.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th inst.

It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because, while, in several phrases of it, admitting your implied obligation, as a man of honor, to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and moreover, recognising the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tenor of remark, as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the Government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint free-soilers to office, and, in doing so, you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 3d instant. I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty, not to inquire into the opinions which may have been held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, but to regard the claims to consideration of all who have acted with fidelity to the principles and organization of the democratic party since the covention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only. And with these views, I must condemn your course when in this letter you inform me that you have selected free-soilers for office, without having given me the notice of the fact, which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add, that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character, is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions.

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this department, and in others that you are to proceed without, or contrary to, such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service; for where the department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the custom-house—some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such error. The constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers "in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." Congress has not attempted, nor, if it had, could it have effected any modification of this provision of the constitution.

Those who are employed under you in the Custom-House do, both by the Constitution and the laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone.

What the language and temper of your letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible—namely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the District of New York. I am, therefore, directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully
JAMES GUTHRIE.

GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq, New York.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Western Railroad.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company, called by the President and Directors at the request of Messrs. Smith & Colby, was convened at the Fayetteville Hall on Thursday last. Maj. John H. Cook was called to the Chair, and Jno. M. Rose was appointed Sec'y. A majority of the stock was represented, Mr. Hatch, of New York, holding the proxy of Messrs. Smith & Colby. That gentleman submitted a proposition to amend the by-laws of the Company so as to allow those having a majority of the stock to displace a Director at any time and supply his place. This proposition did not receive a second, and was not therefore put to a vote.

In the evening, Mr. Hatch, in behalf of his principals, offered a series of resolutions embodying a proposition amounting substantially to this: that the location of the line of the Railroad should not be made by the Directors of the Company, but by a meeting of stockholders called for that purpose, and that no contracts should be let out until the location should be thus made. This proposition was received with as little favor as the former, and lay upon the table unseconded.

sing that Messrs. Smith & Colby should be permitted to surrender all their stock except $100,000. Upon this no definite action was then taken, and the meeting adjourned until Friday morning 10 o'clock.

On Friday morning an adjourned meeting was held, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Hatch and adopted by a vote of 27 to 15:

Resolved, That whereas Samuel Smith and John L. Colby, of the city of New York, having subscribed for a large number of shares of the capital stock in the Western [illegible] road Company, they are hereby authorized, if they [illegible] feel disposed to do so, on or before the first day of Novem[illegible] next, to return or relinquish to the Directors of said C[illegible] pany, or to any Trustee or Trustees appointed by said [illegible] rectors for the use and benefit of said Company, any portion of their shares, excepting and retaining not over one hundred thousand, nor less than twenty-five thousand dollars of said stock in their name or names: Provided, They shall pay on or before said first day of November, the second assessment on the number of shares not relinquished, which shall exempt them from the payment of any assessment on the shares relinquished as aforesaid. And the Board of Directors of said Company are hereby authorised to carry into effect this Resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

From the Boston Herald, Oct. 18.

A Slave Case in Boston.

About the first of April last, Mrs. McClenathan of New Orleans, with her children, nurse and servants, arrived here to spend the summer. Mrs. McClenathan was a Northern lady, and is a sister of Mr. Francis Sheldon, of the firm of Phillips Sheldon. Mrs. McClenathan has resided at the house of her brother during her visit to the North. Colonel McClenathan arrived here last week.

A short time since, Hayden, Morris, Sewall, and some colored men, together with leading abolitionists learned that Colonel McClenathan's family was in Boston, and that they had with them one or more slaves. This fact spread abroad, and they resolved that Ann, one of the servants, should be rescued from slavery at the hazard of their lives. The council of safety was convened night after night, and lofty speeches were made, and terrible resolves passed and recorded on paper. Thus matters went on until yesterday, when the venerable Judge Metcalf was applied to by certain leading abolitionists and free soilers, for a habeas corpus writ. They stated to the Justice that in Phipps Place, at the North End, in the house of one Sheldon, a fugitive slave was held and detained against her will.

Judge Metcalf was persuaded to grant a capias. The document was immediately placed in the hands of Wm. P. Baker, one of the deputy sheriffs of Suffolk, who called to his aid Capt. Gaius W. Allen, of the Centre Watch. The officers, armed with the high authority of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, started for Phipps Place. Arriving at the residence of Mr. Sheldon they found the family all out. The officers waited at a convenient distance for about an hour, when the family returned.

Mr. Baker then proceeded with the capias to the house, and stated his business. Col. McClenathan at first was disposed to resist, and Ann, the slave, was about to run for her life; but when they were informed of the process by which she was to be arrested, and that she could be taken at once before the court, the terror of the scene was somewhat lessened. The little children of Col. McClenathan clung to their colored nurse with infant fondness; two of them had been nursed by her, and a third was at her breast, when the law officers took her from them and hurried her into the presence of Judge Metcalf. She was taken in a carriage to the court house about 4 o'clock, accompanied by her master and the two officers. Several colored men and some abolitionists were in attendance at the court-house, when the parties arrived in Court Square.

The slave Ann was taken directly in the private room of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Metcalf proceeded at once with the hearing. The abolitionists present exerted their influence to make the woman declare that she was detained here against her will, but this she declined to do. Her master stated that the slave was free to go—that she was informed when she came North that she would cease to be his slave and that nothing had been done to restrain her freedom.

Judge Metcalf then took Ann into the next room, where he conversed with her and became satisfied, that although a slave, she was detained here only by devotion to the family of Colonel McClenathan. After conversing with Ann, Judge Metcalf stated that there was no evidence that the woman was detained against her will, and ordered that all further proceedings be dismissed. After the hearing was finished, Colonel McClenathan and his slave, returned in a carriage to his lodgings in Phipps Place.

Governor Johnson of Tennessee, as we learn from the Nashville Daily *Union and American*, delivered his inaugural address on Monday last in the presence of the General Assembly of Tennessee, and an

An Incident of my Childhood.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

I may well say here, though scarcely necessary to the moral of my story, that I was an adopted child in the large family of my aunt. She was a widow and had been so ever since I had lived with her. I, as will be supposed, was an orphan. She lived in her own right a good income, though she only held in trust for her elder son the substantial mansion farm on which we resided. I was not poor; indeed I was in some sort an heiress; and Mr. Ellison, my aunt's honored friend and her husband's former tutor, was joint-guardian over me with herself. I had been brought up to fear and reverence him; and had taught me to love him. My degradation in his eyes was the bitterest drop in my self-mixed cup.

As I entered the hall, my aunt came out to meet me, and took me with her into another room. "Mabel," she said, "you are to take your place at the table with us as usual for the present. I have spoken to your guardian about you, but I scarcely know what we may finally decide upon in the matter.—You are too old to be whipped or sent to bed; but though you are to be suffered to come among us, I need not say we shall never feel for you as we once did, or if we seem to do so, it will be because we forget. Your sin justifies a constant mistrust; for my part, I can never think of you as before under any circumstances. I am afraid. I don't think I might, even if it were possible. But now, come in to tea."

"I want no tea," said I bitterly. "I can't see Mr. Ellison. Oh! need he have known it?"

"Mabel," was the answer, "it would have been better had you feared the lie as you fear its discovery."

I sat down on a chair, and leaned my head on a table near. I had not a word to say for myself, or against the treatment adopted. My aunt was a woman of severe rectitude, and had brought us all up with deep solicitude, and, I believe, prayerful care. She thought lying an almost unpardonable sin, for she looked upon it as a proof of nearly hopeless moral depravity; and my falsehood had been an aggravated one. Many, with a less strict sense of my delinquency, might have been more severe. I could not blame her. "At least," I said, "you won't make me come in?"

"No," she replied, and went back to the parlor.

I went up stairs to my bedroom, where I spent the rest of the evening. No inquiries were made after me. When it grew dark, I undressed and threw myself into bed. I offered no prayer for God's forgiveness; mine was not so much penitence as remorse. Had I been a man who had blasted his prospects in life by the commission of some deadly sin, I would scarcely have felt more morally lost, more hopeless about the future. My aunt had represented my sin in appalling colors, and my whole previous education and turn of mind made me feel its turpitude strongly; the possibility of repairing it had not been urged upon me, but rather denied. I thought it would color and prejudice my whole after life, that I had lost cast forever.

I scarcely slept at all, and got up mentally sick, physically worn out. I dared not stay away from the breakfast table, so I made haste to be first down stairs. The windows of our pleasant morning-room were open; there had been rain during the night, and it was one of those fresh laughing mornings which I felt I should have so enjoyed once. Once! yes, it was a long time ago. The whole aspect of the apartment within, of refreshed nature without, had an eminently pleasant effect; or, rather, I tho't it would have to other eyes. I took a seat in the shade: I had a dim idea (I knew not whether it were hope or dread) that Mr. Ellison might come in before the others; but he did not. He and my aunt came in together, and they were closely followed by the children.

He was a man of about fifty years of age, with a figure and countenance which, in youth, might have been handsome, but which had suffered too severely from what I suppose were the effects of time to be so now. He had, too, an air of gravity and reticence, which rather oppressed a stranger unacquainted with the minute sympathies, the comprehensive benevolence it vailed.

He came up to me where I sat dejected and humbled, and held out his hand. To my surprise, and, I may say, *to* my exquisite pain, he spoke to me much as usual—I could almost have thought more tenderly than usual. I dared not look up as I murmured my inaudible answer. My aunt gave me a chilling "good-morning;" my young cousins looked at me shyly, but did not speak. No one spoke to me during breakfast except my guardian, and he only in connection with the courtesies of the table; and not being able to bear this, I crept out of the room as soon as I dared. It was the same at every other meal; and all the intervals between I spent alone, unsought, unquestioned, suffering a fiery trial. I don't dwell on the details of my experience that day; I have suffered much since, but, God knows, never more. However, as may be supposed, I slept little that night, for nature would bear up no longer.

The next day came; breakfast had passed as before, and, as before, I was stealing out of the room, when my guardian called me back.

"If you want to talk to Mabel," said my aunt, "I will leave you alone together."

But Mr. Ellison begged earnestly that she would remain, and, to my bitter regret, she consented. I felt now there would be no hope for me. He then placed a chair for me, and coming up to where I stood sinking with shame near the door, led me gently to it. "You are too forbearing, my dear sir," urged my aunt; "she is not any longer entitled to such kindness."

"She is not?" he returned with a bitter sigh; and then addressing me: "Mabel, are you truly sorry for this sin of yours?"

The accent of generous sympathy with which the words were spoken wrought upon me. "Sorry!" I cried in an agony; "I'm miserable; I shall always be miserable! Every one will despise me all my life long—and oh, I meant to be so good!"

My guardian took a seat beside me. "And now," he asked, "you will give up trying?"

I looked up eagerly. "Where would be the use?" I said. "A liar"—the word seemed to burn my lips, but I would say it, for I half feared he did not know the worst—"looses her character once forever. No one will trust me again, no one can respect me. Oh, it's dreadful!" I shuddered instinctively.

"Then what is to follow?" asked Mr. Ellison.—"Is all effort to be given up, and this dark spot to spread till it infects your whole character? Are all duties to be neglected because you have failed in one? and are you to live on, perhaps to four score, incapacitated by this selfish remorse? Not so, Mabel—

"Pardon my interrupting you, Mr. Ellison," interposed my aunt; "but this is scarcely the way to treat my niece. You will make her think lightly of the dreadful sin she has committed; she will fancy her compunction extreme, whereas no repentence can be sufficient. Don't try to soften her present impression. I would have her carry with her to the grave the salutary sense she seems to have of what she has done."

"I, too," said my guardian fervently, "would teach her a lesson she would never forget, but it could be differently put from yours. Before God, I grant you, no amount of penitence would suffice to procure that atonement which is freely given on wider grounds; but as regards her relations to her fellow-beings, to her future life, Mabel argues wrong; men in general, the world at large, you yourself, my dear madam, appear to me to argue wrong on this subject."

My aunt calared. "Pardon me," she said stiffly; "I think we cannot understand each other."

"Perhaps," said my guardian, "I have misunderstood you; but if you will suffer a direct question, it will settle the point. Suppose that, in the future, Mabel's conduct should be exemplary, would you fully restore her to the place she once held in your esteem?"

I looked anxiously toward my aunt; the question was a momentous one to me. She seemed to reflect.

"It is painful to say it," she replied at length; "but I must be conscientious. In such a case, Mabel could in a great measure regain my esteem; but to expect me to feel for her as I did before she had so deeply injured her moral nature, seems unreasonable. She can never be exactly to me what she was before."

"And you think, doubtless, that she is right in considering that this youthful sin will impair her future capacity for good?"

"I think," answered my aunt, "that it is the penalty attached to all sin, that it should keep us low and humble through life. The comparatively clear conscience will be better fitted for good deeds than the burdened."

There was a pause; my heart had sunk again.—Mr. Ellison rose and began to walk up and down the floor.

"Suppose a case, madam," he said presently, and in a constrained tone—"where an honorable man, under strong temptation, has committed a dishonorable action; or a merciful man, a cruel: have they marred life, and must they go softly all the rest of their days? Must they leave to other men the fulfillment of high duties, the pursuit and achievement of moral excellence? Would you think it unseemly if, at any after-period, you heard the one urging on some conscience the necessity of rectitude, or the other advocating the beauty of benevolence? or must they, conscious that their transgression has lowered them forever, never presume to hold themselves erect again!"

"My dear Mr. Ellison," said my aunt, looking with surprise at my guardian, who had certainly warmed into unusual energy—"I think we are wandering from the point. Such a discussion as this will not do Mabel any good, but rather harm, if I understand you to mean that we are not materially affected by our transgressions. It is a strange doctrine, sir, and a very dangerous one."

"My dear friend," returned my guardian gently, "far be it from me to say that our transgressions do not materially affect us! I do not want to gainsay your view of the life-long humility which a human being should feel for a criminal act, but I would introduce hope, and not despair, into his mind. I don't think the plan on which society goes of judging the character of a man from individual acts or single aberations is just; very often such acts are not fair representations of the life or even the nature of the man. They show, indeed, what he was at that moment; but it may be that never before or since in his existence did he or will he experience such another. Yet perhaps he is condemned by the world, and shunned as a lost character. How bitterly hard for that man to do his duty in life?"

"No doubt," said my aunt, "it does bear hard in particular cases; but it is the arrangement of Providence that the way of transgressors is hard."

"I am not speaking," returned my guardian, "of the habitual transgressor, but of one who, like Mabel here, thinks life spoiled by a single act of moral evil, and is treated as if it were so. You speak of Providence," he continued with a smile: "an instance rises to my mind where an aggravated sin was committed, and yet the sinner, far from being doomed to obscurity and life-long remorse, was spared all reproof save that of his agonized conscience, was distinguished above others, called to God's most sacred service, elected to the glory of martyrdom. If remorse were in any case justifiable, if any sin should unfit man for rising above it or for doing good in his generation, surely it would have been in Peter's case. But we know that story. My dear madam"—and Mr. Ellison, laying his hand on my head, looked appealingly toward my aunt—"I desire to speak reverently; but think you, after Christ's charge, even John, Abdiel-like disciple as he was, ever presumed to say or feel that he could never esteem or look upon Peter as he once did? This is what is forbidden us—to look upon men as fallen below their chance of recovery." My aunt was silent, but I could see that she was impressed. As for me, I felt as if a load were being slowly lifted off my heart, and it swell with a passionate aspiration to recover, with God's help, my former standing, and press on in the upward way. And would I not, through life, be tender and merciful to the penitent wrong-doer?—"If I speak warmly on this subject," my guardian, it is because my own experience furnishes me with a proof of how low an honorable man may fall, and how far the magnanimity, or rather justice, I have been advocating may enable him to rise again, and try and work out to his fellow-men—I know that he can not do so to God—reparation for his offense. May I tell you a short story?"

"Certainly," said my aunt; but she looked uneasily toward me.

"Let Mabel stay and hear me," said Mr. Ellison; "the lesson is for her to learn, and my story will do her no harm."

He took a few turns through the room, as if collecting his thoughts, and then began. If my readers wonder that, at fourteen, my memory retained the details of such a conversation, let me explain that many times since then has this subject been renewed and discussed by my guardian and me.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HURRAY FOR SHAXON.—The lager beer spirit of true democracy fairly frothed at the nozzle up in Rhineland, recently, Hans Petrikens and old Baumginerhoff got into a dispute, which illuminated the knotty subjects of political discussion—clear as mud.

"Hans, I dell you sub-tig; you knows not-ing!"

"Yaw," says Hans.

"Yaw," adds the old man, "you knows not-ig, too. Now you skin mit yer eye—"

"Yaw."

"Aun you be shleep mit your eye shut open, dat way, for de tam poll-ish-ners, oey tell you, Hans, dat de free soil is good; dat's a lie!"

"Yaw."

"Aun den de odder feller, he says de Maine law ish good; dat's anodder lie, too, de same."

"Yaw."

"Wall, den de odder feller, he tell you de whig ticket ish good; dat's anodder lie, too."

"Yaw," said Hans.

"Den de nodder feller, goesh to you, and kom and he say vote de odder ticket, mit anodder name; dat ish a lie, too."

"Tonner and blixen!" cries Hans, in disgust, "what der deifel ish te ticket vot I vote eh?"

"Bah? you know noting too, chost like mine old pigs mit the sow. Now I tell sometig; you vote ash I do; ash I vote these five-and-twenty years.

"Yaw."

"Vote for old Sheneral Shaxon, mit de whole ticket, and nothing shorter?"

"Hurrah for Shaxon?" cries Hans.

"Dat ish right, Hans—hurrah for Shaxon! kom git some beer!"

And Hans and his political mentor scattered into a lager-beer saloon, yelling—

"Hurrah for Shaxon!"

Six hundred ships are said to have gone around Cape Horn since the discovery of gold in California which have not returned. This abstraction of ships from the usual channels of the carrying trade has caused the scarcy of shipping and the recent unusual activity in the Eastern ship yards.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain cure for Scurvy, Leprosy, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Skin.

The heaviness, weariness, dejection of spirits, and other oppressions usually attendant on those who suffer from disease of the skin, are speedily removed by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The efficacy of these medicines, in correcting the bad habit of body, and in curing complaints of the class above mentioned stand unrival'ed (and in many parts abroad, where the malady is so prevalent, the cures are wonderful,) the purifying properties of the Pills, and the peculiar effect the Ointment has on the skin, render them superior to any other remedy.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Tape Worm cured by Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermafuge.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long, and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excells every other remedy now in sue. The name of the lady and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison are wothless For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

A Voice from the birth place of Christophe Columbus.—An Appeal to every Man and Woman of Common Sense.

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND, }
Genoa, Sardinia, January 17th, 1853. }

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray,—Gentlemen: The First Lieuteant of this ship, who has been suffering many years from the Dyspepsy, and who has been nearly restored to his usual health by the use of *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture* desires you to send him one dozen bottles of that medicine.

Another Lieutenant of the United States Navy, now on board this ship also wishes you to send one dozen of "Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," by the Store-ship, which leaves the United States in February or March for Spezzia.

The "Tincture" you sent me was received in good order, and I take pleasure in informing you that it has been used with *great success by several of our officers in cases of Dyspepsia.*

I am, respectfully, yours, VERNON ESKRIDGE,

Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of this wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of cures, of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, Nervousness, &c.

GROVE ACADEMY.

I HAVE just resumed my Class, in the above Institution. Terms as heretofore.

Kenansville, Oct. 26, 1853. J. M. SPRUNT. 46-1t-8-14

To Printers, Publishers and Editors.

WE have for sale two EXCELLENT HAND PRINTING PRESSES. One of them is a Washington Press, with SELF INKER, of the latest and most approved style—upon which the "Weekly Journal" is now printed. This is an excellent Press, and in complete order, Inker and all, including Roller-mould and Stocks.

The other is a SMITH HAND PRESS—does very good work—will print a Form (face of type) 20½ by 29½ inches.—There is also a Vibrating Inking Machine belonging to it that a boy 10 years old can easily work.

The latter Press can be delivered at any time, and will be sold cheap.

The large Press can be delivered about the first of December next, and may be had for considerably less than a Press of its size can be brought here from the Foundry, and we pledge our reputation that none better can be had.

Our only object in disposing of the above Presses, is to make room for different machinery in our Office, which we find it necessary to substitute for them.

Oct. 10th, 1853] FULTON & PRICE.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Mr. A. E. MOTT, of this place, to Miss SOPHIE ROBESON, formerly of Bladen county.

In Columbus, on the 19th inst, by W. Rouse, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. SIKES, to Mrs. ANN J SWINDELL, all of Columbus County.

In this county, on the 11th inst., by M. Register, Esq., Mr. JOHN LAMB, to Miss MALSEY PADGET, all of New Hanover county.

In Duplin county, on the 13th inst., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., John Mallard, of Jones county, to Miss Viana Jones, daughter of David Jones, Esq., of Duplin.

In Sampson County, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Jones, Dr. JOHN W. PAGE, formerly of Wake County, to Miss MARTHA ANNABELLA, daughter of the late John R. Bnie.

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, D. D., THOMAS DEWEY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank in Charlotte, to BESSIE, daughter of the Rev'd Dr. Lacy.

DIED.

In Duplin County, on the 6th inst., Mary W., infant daughter of Edward and Harriet Outlaw, aged 1 year, 8 months and 6 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

24—Brig Cardiff, Boyd, fm Havana for Bristol, R. I., with sugar and molasses, to J. Hathaway & Son. On the 19th, in lat. 32 40, long. 78 55, experienced a severe gale, which knocked her on her beam ends, and swept off deck load of molasses; carried away mainmast, fore-topmast, and sails attached, and doing other damage. She will have to discharge her cargo and undergo repairs. On the 23d inst., the Cardiff made the land near Little River, S. C., about 30 miles to the southward of Cape Fear Bar. Having lost all their nautical instruments, they were unable to tell on which side of the Bar they were;—they then manned the boat to go for assistance, and ascertain their position; the boat approached as near the shore as she could with safety, when Mr. Batholic, the mate, (a young man about 18 or 19 years of age,) jumped overboard, and succeeded in getting safely through the breakers, a distance of two or three hundred yards. He soon ascertained the position of the Bar, and communicated it to the Brig by preconcerted signals, and at 3 o'clock on the same day she had shaped her course for the Bar, which she succeeded in reaching and coming inside about 2½ o'clock on the 24th.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Energy, Hughes, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

25—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 28 passengers.

25—Brig Mary Jane, Gilchrist, from New York for Jacksonville, Fla., to Russell & Bro.; with mdze. On the night of the 19th inst., lat. 30, long. 80 30, nearly off St. John's bar, encountered a severe gale from N. to N. N. E., which threw the vessel on her beam ends and had to cut away mainmast to right her, lost foretopmast and all the sails and running rigging attached, and done other damage; she will discharge cargo and undergo repairs.

26—Schr. Geneva, Nichols, fm Boston, to ——; experienced very heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Schr. Araminta, Andrews, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, fm Philadelphia, to George Harriss.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Werth.

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, fm Charleston, with 46 passengers.

CLEARED.

24—Schr. Adeline D., Podger, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 4 bundles sheep skin, 212 do. paper, 35 bales sheeting, 9 do. wool, 120 do. cotton, 24 bbls. wax, 7 do. dried fruit, 671 do. spirits turpentine, 1,991 do. rosin, 10 boxes mdze.

25—U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 142 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville. by John Banks.

25.—Schr. Rachel S. Miller, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 9 bbls. spirits turpentine, 197 do. tar, 1,554 do. rosin, 145 casks rice, 20 bbls., 1 hhd. and 2 boxes dried fruit.

Oct. 26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 102 passengers.

27—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by Jos. R. Blossom

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 135 passengers.

DISASTER, &c.

A dispatch from New York, of the 25th inst., says:—"The schooner Julia Eliza, of Philadelphia, from Wilmington for Port au Prince, was wrecked on the night of September 21st, off West Caicos. The crew were saved, and had arrived safely at Turk's Island.

Schooner Susan, Kelly, from this port for Boston, anchored off Hog Island, on Thursday last, and on Saturday was boarded by Capt. Isaac Williams, of the schooner Rebecca Clyde, who found all hands sick except the Captain: supplied him with one man, and the vessel proceeded to sea on Sunday.

The Schr. *G. W. Pickering*, from Searsport, (Me) bound to Wilmington, (N. C.) went ashore on Wednesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, about six miles South of Tybee, it blowing a gale at the time. She is now high and dry on the beach. The Captain arrived in Savannah on Saturday evening, and will return to her with assistance. The *G. W. P.* was in ballast, and is no doubt insured.—*Charleston Cour.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

INTENDING to change my business, I offer for sale my entire stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SHIP-CHANDLERY, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE.

Merchants are invited to examine my Stock, and all persons in want will do well to give me a call. My stock is FRESH AND NEW, and was purchased before the advance in Goods in August last.

Oct. 27] W. C. HOWARD.

☞ Town papers and Goldsboro' Tel. copy.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.—1,100 lbs. on consignsignment, by W. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

NO. 5, R. A. R.—Just received, 20 English Cheese, three years old—perfetly sound, and sup erior to any offered in this market, at a price satisfactory to the purchaser.

Oct 27th. J. R. RESTON & CO.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

WALKING CANES.—Gentlemen wishing to examine a fine stock of Canes can do so by calling at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

BOYS', Children and Infants' Hats and Caps. The assortment at the Hat store cannot be surpassed in richness and variety, and as to price we would only say, call and see. C. MYERS.

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT That the only place in Wilmington to procure a fashionable article of Hats or Caps is at the Granite Row Hat Store, 2 doors above Temperance Hall. [Oct. 27, 1853.] C. MYERS.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD—That the largest and best assortment of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas in the State, is now open at the Hat and Cap Store, to which the attention of all in want is respectfully called. C. MYERS.

NO ONE DENIES THE FACT, that SCOTT & BALDWIN keep the best Clothing sold in Wilmington. They are daily opening from direct importations, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats, Napoleon Ties, Scarfs, Stocks of all qualities and sizes, Half Hose, Gloves, China Spun Silk Shirts and Drawers, Lamb's Wool, Shaker and Patent Merino Shirts; also, a few dozen beautiful Cashmere and American, splendid fabrics. The assortment of Silk and Linen Cambric Handkfs, is larger and better than can be found elsewhere in Wilmington. Our Kid Gloves are of superior quality, and our Shirts and Drawers, no one has ever come *near* cutting them to fit so perfectly,—and—and, —our space for advertising will not allow us to say more, only, call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! The subscriber has just received, and will continue to receive weekly, from Messrs. Dunlap & Co., their work which he offers for sale low for cash or approved paper at 90 days, viz: Rockaways, Buggies, Jenny Lind Waggons, Carriages, Sulkies, &c. *All of Dunlap & Co.'s work sold by me warranted for* 12 *months.* Orders will be made up as desired in best manner.

Oct 18. W. C. HOWARD.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Protractors, Dividers and Scales, at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

20 Quarter, Half and Whole Bbls. Extra Corned Beef, which will be sold cheap by C. DuPRE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.—20 Baskets, "Heidsieck," "Grape," "Vin De Bouzy," "Cordon Rouge," quarts and pints, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WHISKEY. 100 bbls. Cincinnati Rectified, Powell and Dexter brands, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON

MERCHANTS' AND SHIPMASTERS' GUIDE.—The Merchants' and Shipmasters' Guide, in relation to their Rights, Duties and Liabilities, under the existing commercial regulations of the United States, as established by Statute and according to Judicial decisions, in the several States and countries, on Commercial Law, by T. ——, of the Boston Bar. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.14	@	16
Adamantine	.25	@	40
Sperm	.45	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.14	@	15
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Cuba	.00	@	00
Rio	.11	@	13
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	8½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	.75	@	80
DOMESTICS.			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.22	@	23
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 40	@	2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.00	@	53
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	5 62½
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	00
do. No. 3	@ 0	@	00
Shad, Ocean,	00	@@	00
Herrings, East.	@ 3	@	25
do. N.C. roe,	@00	@	00
do. Smoked,			
℔ box.	40	@	50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	6 50	@	8 50
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	6 62½	@	6 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.00	@	00
Oats	.00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	.75	@	80
Rice, rough	.00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 37½
Northern	0 85	@	1 05
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.33	@	35
N. E. Rum	.00	@	38
Gin	.36	@	38
Brandy	.37	@	40
do. Apple	.40	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
New Orleans	.00	@	00
Cuba	.22	@	25
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	6
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	3 75
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 75
Hard	2 00	@	2 10
Tar	0 00	@	2 15
Pitch	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	1 15	@	0 00
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	.57	@	.58
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	22
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	70	@	75
do. boiled	00	@	65
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.12	@	13
Middlings	9½	@	10
Shoulders	9	@	10
Hog round	9½	@	10½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	0	@	8½
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12½	@	13
Butter	.23	@	27
Cheese	.11	@	12
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl.	17 50	@	19 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	13.50	@	14 00
do. Fulton			
Market	.00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	.15	@	37½
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turkeys, live	.75	@	1 25
do. dead,	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	.00	@	40
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground.	1 50	@	1 75
do. fine	.00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	5½	@	7
New Orleans	5½	@	7
Muscovado	6	@	7
Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Clarified and			
Granulated.	6½	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	5 50
Common	0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	20 00	@	0 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Shipping	.00 00	@	13 00
Mill, prime	9 00	@	11 50
do. inferior to			
ordinary	4 00	@	7 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	7	@	8

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 50	a $	60
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.70	a	75
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	.6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	.5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	.6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			22½

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.60		70
Spirits Turpntine, do.	.00	a	90
Lumber, perM.	10 50	a	11 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem.
New York,	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	1 " "	Charleston,	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27TH, 1853.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last, this article has ruled unsteady, and on Friday the price declined to $3 60 for virgin and yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs., at which decline the market continued firm up to Tuesday last, when it advanced 10 cents, and on Wednesday a further advance of 5 cents, which makes the price same as quoted last week.—The receipts have been confined to small lots, and the sales reach 2,018 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	217	$3 70	$2 00@$2 10
Friday	223	3 60	
Saturday	212	3 60	2 05
Monday	178	3 60	
Tuesday	228	3 60 @ 3 70	
Wednesday	260	3 70 @ 3 75	
Thursday	700	3 75	

The market this morning opened firm at $3 75, with a good demand, and prices have rather an upward tendency.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Our review of last week left this market quiet and rather dull. On Friday however, sales were made at 55 cents, at which the price continued firm up to Wednesday, when an advance was obtained of 2 @ 3 cents ℔ gallon—the market closing firm on that day at highest figure. The sales of the week foot up 2,158 bbls. viz:

Friday	1,000	bbls. at 55 cents	℔ gallon.	
do.	118	" 60 "	"	bbls. included.
Saturday	100	" 55 "	"	
Monday	473	" 55 "	"	
Wednesday	465	" 57 @ 58 cents	℔ gallon.	

There have been no transactions up to the time of closing our enquiries this morning that we can hear of. There is a fair demand for the article at yesterday's quotation, but no sellers at that price; generally held at 60 cents ℔ gallon—with a light supply in first hands.

ROSIN.—In this article but very little has been done that we know of. The only transaction that we hear of, was on Tuesday last, of 2,300 bbls. common, at $1 15 for large size bbls. There is a moderate supply on market, and demand limited.

TAR—Has further declined during the week, and quotation of to-day is 10 cents less than last week's rate. The sales reach only 248 bbls. at $2 15 ℔ bbl., at which the market is now rather dull.

BEEF CATTLE, MUTTON AND LAMBS.—The receipts of Beef cattle for the past week have been light, but there is a fair supply in butcher's hands. Sales of small lots at 5@6 cents ℔ lb. for grass fatted. There is a good supply of the latter in market, and no demand for them.

FRESH PORK—Has begun to come in, and sells from carts at 8@9 cents ℔ lb., as to quality.

BEESWAX—Comes in very slowly, and is in fair enquiry at 24@25 cents ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Sale on Tuesday last of 12,000 Eastern make at $7 50 ℔ M. from wharf.

COFFEE—There is a fair supply in store, and prices range within quotations, as to quantity and quality.

COTTON—Receipts during the week have been light, and there now appears to be some demand for the article. On Wednesday we note 28 bales fair quality having changed hands at 8½ cents ℔ lb.

EMPTY BARRELS—Are in light supply, and sell from wharf at $2. 40@$2 50 each for second hand and new.

FEATHERS—Has g

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ Having gone up to Weldon on Friday last, with the expectation of meeting friends coming down from the West via Raleigh, we had an opportunity of seeing some of the crowds returning from the State Fair. Everything was crowded, and Whitfield *almost* eaten out—not quite. for Mr. Squiggins, a very clever printer, who is now associated with him. did hunt us a most capital dinner. Not meeting those we had expected to meet, we ran down to Portsmouth and crossed over the river to Norfolk. There is a steam ferry between Portsmouth and Norfolk, but the boats stop running at 8 o'clock, so that those who want to cross at night, have to get a row-boat, which we did. Portsmouth looks rather dead,—Norfolk not so much so; but there is not so much appearance of business and shipping at both as at our little Wilmington, altho' they do say that they are waking up. Certainly, Norfolk has some good streets, very well paved, a capital market, and other facilities for living, and living pleasantly; and it ought to be more of a place than it is,—perhaps it will yet be. The Railroad, (Seaboard & Roanoke,) under the excellent management of Dr. Collins, is rapidly gaining prosperity for itself, and may work something considerable for the places. Returning on Saturday morning, we met the big Mule going down to Portsmouth, while we were going up to Weldon. and to that large animal we took off our hat, in the manner of the clown of the circus, when he says "good morning, Mr. Horse." A good many of the other Norfolk people, as well as the mule, had been up at the Fair at Raleigh, where of course the accommodations could not be of the best with such a crowd. Some of our people, however, do complain bitterly of the extreme discourtesy—not to say rudeness—of some of the Raleigh hotel keepers—even in their manner of refusing a drink of water.

A homicide was committed at Goldsboro', on last Saturday week. A man whose name we have forgotten, was killed by Arthur Sasser, who is now in prison awaiting trial. So far as we could hear, it is a very bad case.

We are not fond of finding fault, and don't want to do so now, but as we have been informed that it is determined shortly to erect convenient depots or covered landings for passengers at the ends of the Road, we do say that the sooner it is done the better. The Road is now fully able to do it, and we can assure those who don't know it, that it is no fun for a crowd of passengers, ladies included, to be dumped out of cars at night, in rain and some mud. And moreover, the traveling public, a hard set to satisfy, while praising the road and its arrangements, generally, do growl and talk about the want of passenger sheds.

583. Daguerreotype of the first Daily Paper—the "Daily Register"—ever published in N. C., by Seaton Gales.

The above, which we cut from the Raleigh Register of the 22d, is the last item in the "Catalogue of the First Annual Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society, October, 1853." The assumption which it puts forward on behalf of Mr. Gales, is too ridiculous to require notice at the present time, when everybody knows how baseless it is; but perhaps the period might come, when such things would pass into history, as they have already done into Wheeler's caricature. It is true, the matter is of little public importance, and as little private interest to ourselves; but as the history of the press always enters more or less into the history of the community with which it may be connected, we think it only proper to remark, that the *first* and *only* regular issue of a Daily Paper ever made in N. Carolina, was started in Wilmington, by Fulton & Price, by whom it is still continued, and that that paper is the Daily Journal. It will hardly be pretended by Mr. Gales, or any of his friends, that what he calls the Daily Register, was ever intended to be, or ever was anything more than a Daily Extra from the Register office, published during the session of the Legislature before the last, and discontinued at the close of that session; or that he ever dreamed of it as a separate and permanent daily issue; or that it ever had that character in the slightest degree. We must confess that we think the attempt of Mr. Gales to set up a claim in this matter, about as near an imposition as a gentleman can well go.

☞ THE STATE FAIR seems to be all the go in our up country exchanges. The Editor of the Observer is chock full of the Fair. We are truly glad to hear of the *Fair* in so favorable a light. We look upon the whole af-*Fair* as the brightest era in North Carolina's history, although it has commenced *twenty* years later than it should. We care not who started it, that person will hereafter be cited as a benefactor to the State. The next annual Exhibition will be twice as brilliant and interesting as the present—take our word for what we say.—We shall publish such accounts as we deem worthy of notice as soon as we can possibly do so.

☞ Mr. D. W. BELDING, Agent for "The American Flora" and "Natural History," published by Messrs. GREEN & SPENCER, of New York, intends calling upon our citizens within a short time, with these works, both of which are finely bound in gilt morocco and handsomely illustrated with highly colored engravings. They will be found well worthy of attention. Mr. BELDING may be found at the Carolina Hotel.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. KELLEY, Grocer on Water street, for a nice cut of Fulton Market Beef, and some pickles to go with it. The beef was really good, and the pickles by no means in bad taste. He has plenty more of the same sort left, which he will be pleased to furnish to those persons fond of good eating.

By the way, we were also presented with a choice cut of corned beef several days since, by Mr. THOS. JOHNSON, one of the butchers in our market, who keeps the article for sale at his stall.

☞ The report that GEO. LAW, of New York, had failed on the 19th inst., is contradicted.

ACCIDENT.—Dr. ZEMP, of Camden, S. S., had his leg broken on Friday last, on the W. & M. R. Road. He was standing on the platform of the cars at the time, when a bar of iron which had not been spiked down, curled up and jam bed his leg and broke it, which had to be amputated. We believe the accident happened on the southern end of the Road, and the cars were about stopping at the time.

☞ The steamship Arabia, for Liverpool, sailed from New York 19th inst., with 80 passengers, and over a million and a quarter in specie.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, to be commissioner to China.
Levi K. Bowen, of Maryland, to be consul at Bordeaux.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.—Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 19th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th instant.—Breadstuffs were receding Cotton had still further declined. The Eastern Question has not been settled.

Mr. Soule arrived at Madrid on the 29th ult.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Since the sailing of the last steamer nothing definite has transpired regarding the Eastern question. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the English and French governments have notified Russia in strong notes that it is now too late to issue more modifications, and that England and France will support the integrity of Turkey. This is probable, but wants confirmation.

According to the best accounts from Constantinople, which are yet imperfect, the Sultan has not signed the declaration of war, but the Grand Council has voted that war against Russia should be declared, leaving it at the discretion of the Executive when to commence hostilities.

It was stated that Gen. Cavobert will go with 10,000 troops to Constantinople, that French and English troops will occupy the forts on the Bosphorus, and that the combined fleets will reach Constantinople on the 7th, all of which is dobtful. It is authentically stated that the Czar at Oulmutz declared his strong wish for peace to enable him to back out of the difficulty.

Martin Koszta embarked from Smyrna for the U. States on the 23d ult.

LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 8th.—The Cabinet had a long meeting yesterday.

The correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, yesterday. says that news had been received confirmatory of the report that the Sultan had declared war on the 26th of September.

A corespondent of the Post says a despatch from Vienna states that the Sultan has fixed upon four weeks as the time in which Russia must evacuate the Principalities.

The Paris Patrie contradicts semi-officially that the Sultan had signed the declaration of war. The council merely resolved that no more concessions could be made, and that preparations for war must be carried on with increased energy.

Before the Czar left Olmutz, he sent a carrier to St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of troops.

ENGLAND.—Commander Inglefield had returned from the Arctic regions, bringing no intelligence of Sir John Franklin.

Commander McClure had sailed through Behring's Straits to Davis' Straits.

A terrible accident happend on the Great Southwestern Railroad, near Dublin, whereby 14 passengers were killed and 50 wounded, of whom many were horribly mangled.

Witworth & Co's extensive mills at Dee Bridge, Yorkshire, had been burnt, involving a loss of £150,000 and throwing 14,000 hands out of employment.

The cholera was committing greater ravages than ever among the Russian troops, on the Danube.

FRANCE.—A corps of 18,000 troops was to leave Toulon to reinforce the French army at Rome.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The official drawing of the Havana Lottery of the 1st October, is at hand, and posted up in our office. The following are the principal drawn numbers:

No. 36681, $30,000; 38936, $20.000; 9111, $12,000; 3673, $6.000; Nos. 21199, 27945, 28358, 34477, 35029, each $2.000; Nos. 1123, 3033, 5403. 8894, 16673. 17394. 19127, 22357, 35869, each $1.000; Nos 1450, 9307, 10120, 14101, 19428, 20091, 22154, 22569, 25777, 32777, 33496, each $500.

Nos. 36679, 36680, approximation numbers to $30,000 Prize, were drawn in Mobile; the $30,000 was drawn in New Orleans.

The undersigned, passengers on the steamer Wilmington, from Charleston, S. C., to Wilmington, N. C., deem it due to Capt. Burns, to thus publicly record our appreciation of his very correct judgment as a seaman, and his polite deportment to us, a gentleman. Some of us have been repeatedly at sea, on both the European and American coasts, and we have never experienced a worse sea than that across his ship's starboard bow, together with an adverse and severe gale, for some time after leaving Charleslon. Capt. Burns' conspicuous caution and unremitting attention to his ship and passengers, entitle him *to*, and we *hereby* award him, our best thanks.

JAMES M. HAYRNE, Coosa county, Ala.
J. J. SLOAN, Mecklenburg, N. C.
J. McCOSKER, Savannah. Ga.
GEO. O WALTON. Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. REID, Newport, Florida.
JOHN C. BOYD, Hardeman county, Tenn.
JOS. DISTIBTIM. Savannah, Ga.
J. A. TOOMER, Ala.
D. W. JONES, Ga.
R. E. SYKES.
A. P. HOUSTON, Abbeville District, S. Carolina.
H. W. ADDISON, Edgfield District, S. C.
J. J. HALL, Newberry District, do.
D. G. THIBLER, do. do.
GEO. N. THOMPSON, N. C.
F. JONES. Miss.
PHILLIP MINIS, Georgia.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.

Heman J. Redfield, collector for the district of N. York, vice Greene C. Bronson, removed.

John J. Cisco, assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, vice John A. Dix, resigned.

John Romeyn Brodhead, naval officer for the district of New York, vice H. J. Redfield.

The Great Democratic Victory.

The returns from the interior of Pennsylvania pour in upon us. The victory is complete—overflowing Nothing like it has illuminated the page of the Democratic history of Pennsylvania, since the days of Jackson. The party may well be proud of their prowess and their brilliant deeds. Among so many and such overwhelming proofs of our political supremacy it is difficult to discriminate. All have done well. Some of the counties have particularly distinguished themselves, and to them is due special honor and commendation.

We can state a proximate result of the State Election, from the following data. In the estimates of the State Central Committee, in their circular of October 5th, the Democratic counties in the State are estimated at the to'al of..... 30,650
Add Philadelphia and Bedford,..... 3,200

Deduct estimated majorities in the Whig counties,..... 8,000

25,850

Add the increased majorities in the Democratic counties over and above the estimate of the Committee,..... 7,300

Total estimated Democratic majorities in Pennsylvania,..... 33,150

Important News.—The Reported Declaration of War Confirmed!

[Telegraphed from London to Liverpool.]

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 8th.—The Times of this morning announces the arrival of the steamer Tancredi, from Constantinople at Marseilles, with a confirmation of the news that, on the 26th ult., the Sultan declared war against Russia.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces that the Porte had given the Russian Emperor four weeks in which to evacuate the Principalities, failing to do which hostilities would be commenced.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.—The session of the English Cabinet on Friday lasted 3½ hours.

PARIS.—Advices from Paris are to Friday evening. The fund were steady. Corn in the French market was on the decline.

It is expected, says the Columbia *Carolinian*, that by the first of next month, a Northern mail will be assigned to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, in addition to the sea route from Wilmington to this city. By the first of January the boats will be set aside, and a double mail will then be forwarded by the former route.

☞ The Presbyterian Synod of N. Carolina will hold its next session at Wilmington, commencing on the 9th November.

☞ The Fayetteville Presbytery will hold its session at the Church in Fayetteville on the 4th November.
Fay Carolinian.

HAUNTED HOUSES.—Houses that keep a half dozen good-looking servant girls. The spirits manifest their presence after midnight, by certain muffled raps on the kitchen door. To exercise them, chain a dog near the area gate.

A MAN RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.—Almost every man sets out in life with a determination, when a certain sum has been accumulated, to retire from the cares of business, and enjoy the balance of his days "*otium cum dignitate*" Visions of sunny farms and rural retreats are ever before him; but unfortunately, few men have the courage, when the required sum has been obtained, to be content and retire. In the course of years new states have been acquired and new wants added to the humble catalogue with which he commenced life. The rural retreat has become a suburban residence, with coach houses, stables, &c., and a few thousand more have become necessary. So he goes toiling on, his ambition widening and extending as he pushes and urges his way on to competence and fortune. During all this time he forgets that he is growing older—that his capacity for enjoyment is getting more contracted every day—that his tastes and habits are becoming confirmed in business life, so that when he does muster up the firmness to yield his place in the business world to younger men, he is about as unhappy a mortal as one could meet on a summer's day.

It is related of a tallow-chandler of London, who had accumulated a fortune and retired to his villa, that time hung so heavy upon his hands that he used to have a melting day once a week, and make his own candles, for amusement. He had probably neglected through his life to lay in a store of knowledge, to cultive a taste for reading, or otherwise prepare his mind as well as his pocket, for the purposes of a life of leisure. His great object had been to make enough to retire on. without caring to provide something to retire with.

That man alone can hope to enjoy a pleasant leisure in the evening of his days, who has intellectual means of enjoyment always at command. He must or should be satisfied with a comfortable independence. and leave the cause of business in the meridian of life—if he can—before he becomes so thoro'ly habituated to a certain routine, to deviate from which, or to leave, instead of comfort or happiness, would only make him miserable and discontented.
New Orleans Delta.

WHERE IS WILBERFORCE?—The friends of Africa and negrodom have a very efficient and faithful ally in Don Canedo, the Spanish Captain-General of Cuba. He is christianizing a large portion of the benighted Africans in a manner which is much more practiced than that of Mrs. Jellyby and the other philanthropists. The following is an extract from a letter of the Havana correspondent of the N. York Times:

"We have another landing of six hundred Africans, safely effected at or near Trinidad de Cuba, and the property disposed of with the assent of the local authorities; and the facts have been brought to the attention of Gen. Canedo by the British Consul General at the Havana. This makes one thousand negroes, within this month, on the south side. The last vessel—the name not ascertained—is being hurriedly fitted and furnished for another voyage, and will probably be at sea before a commission can reach Trinidad for her seizure.

"These landings are made at the time we are having prepared in the Palace the strongest argument yet sent forward to convict the British Government of gross injustice in charging the Spanish Government with want of good faith in observance of the treaty, and the colonial authorities with corrupt connivance in the iniquitous traffic. It is said that in the last vessels alluded to, there was excessive mortality on ship-board, owing to the utter want of ventillation for the quantity of human beings thrown into the hold—which, in the last vessel, was but imperfectly arranged with berth deck, cooking apparatus, and short supply of water and provisions. The picture of misery described to me by a person from the vicinity of Trinidad, and the wretched appearance of the victims of Spanish 'christianization,' would be deemed horrid even among the 'squatters' of California—and the relation caused a chill, altho' I have become obdurate and hard enough, as I tho't, under the constant dropping of Spanish benevolence, and the enlightenened charity of the Marine Journal, with my friend 'Peter Hicks' thrown in, to spice the matter."

COPPER CENTS NOT A LEGAL TENDER.—We do not regard cents as a legal tender to any amount whatever, and, as we have repeatedly been asked the question, we will give our reasons at length. During the revolution the currency of the different colonies fell into such disorder—in some cases, paper money notoriously worthless having been declared a legal tender—that when the constitution was being formed, every one saw that the only way of eradicating the evil was to provide a fixed and uniform value throughout the United States, by which commercial and other dealings of the citizens, as well as the moneyed transactions of the government, might be regul ted. Hence the section (see § 10 art. 1) of the constitution declaring that no state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Nothing is said about cents. The language is a clear unequivocal enumeration of "gold and silver coin" as the legal tender. But Congress, apparently unmindful of this prohibitory clause, subsequently declared to be a legal tender all gold, silver and copper coins stricken and issued at the mint of the United Stutes in the manner prescribed by law. Not being able to see how any act of Congress can vary the meaning of the constitution, we regard the law referred to as inoperative so far as copper coins are mentioned, and not the general government, the spirit of the constitutional clause undoubtedly was to present anything from being a legal tender but gold and silver.
[*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

BRITISH FAITH IN AMERICA.—The European Times of a late date closes a leading article with this language: "The jaundiced politicians of England viewed, years ago, with alarm and terror, the success of the democratic principle on the western shores of the Atlantic: but much of this fear of liberal institutions in their most expansive form have long since disappeared. and even the most stationary politicians in this country, so far from dreading America, have learned to respect her. Old prejudices on this head are all but extinct, and our firm conviction is, that if Great Britain were involved in a struggle for national existence—if she were to become the object of attack on the part of all the combined continental despots—the spot of earth to which she would first look for support, and not look in vain, would be to that thriving progeny which she originally planted on the western continent."

OUTRAGE BY THE FIGHTING MEN.—The gang of fighting men and rowdies who attended the prizefight between Sullivan and Morrisey committed a gross outrage at Boston Corners. It appears the express train does not stop there, and because the conductor refused to land them, a number attacked a brakeman, threw him down and held him, while others detached the locomotive and tender from the train. The train was under great headway at the time, and the engineer did not discover the loss until away from the train. The greatest excitement existed among the traveler passengers, who were fearful that the "fighters" might do them some personal injury. They all got off, however, and went to the spot selected for the sickening exhibition; but the passengers going west fail to make the necessary connections, and were detained a whole day.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 15th inst. says: "We understand that one dollar bills of the Mechanic's Bank, and of the Bank of Augusta, raised to five, are in circulation in the interior of this State. They are poorly executed and easily detected by any one in the habit of handling bank bills."

FRENCH PASSION FOR ALMANACS.—September was a busy month with the publishing trade of France, because it was "almanac month." In no country in the world are so many almanacs published; and in none is such an immense number sold as in France. Everybody there, in fact, has his almanac; and it is the only thing in the shape of a book which the peasants (the peasantry are about 30.000.000 in number,) purchase from year to year. French ladies usually have an almanac of the festivals and feasts of the church in their card souvenirs and the men in France generally have a small almanac about their persons.

BEARS AT THE RISK OF THE OWNER.—The Supreme Court of Rhode Island have decided an important principle—bears on railroads are at the risk of the owner. A bear from California was put upon the freight train of the Stonington Railroad. He broke out of his cage, gnawed through the car, and made his escape, after having greatly frightened the passengers and all hands, and took to the woods, where he was shot. The owner brought an action against the company, but the jury, under the ruling of the court, decided that "bears are at the risk of the owner."
Providence Journal.

An Incident of my Childhood.

"Mabel," said my aunt, facing me sternly, and speaking with emphasis:—"you are lowered forever in my eyes! When Mr. Ellison comes, he shall assuredly know of this. Go!" she added, with a gesture as if the sight of me were intolerable: "I shall never have confidence in you again."

I ran out of the room into the garden through the side-door, which always stood open in hot weather; but my cousins were at play on the lawn; so I flew on in the bitterness of my wounded spirit, until I found the shade and quiet I wanted under a large hoary apple-tree, which stood in the neighboring orchard. Under its spreading branches I threw myself down.

I have a vivid impression of the aspect and "feel" of that summer afternoon. The heat was intense; even the ground on which I lay seemed to burn the bare arms crossed beneath my humble head I knew there was not a grateful cloud in the radiant sky above me; I felt there was not a breath of wind stirring, not enough even to rustle the thick leaves of the orchard trees. The garish brilliancy, the sultry stillness, oppressed me almost more than I could bear. If I could have hidden myself from the sight of the sun, if I could have cheated my own consciousness, I would have gladly done so. I will not believe the world held at that moment a more wretched being than I was—that any grown-up man or woman, with devel-open faculties, ever suffered more keenly from the pangs of self contempt.

For, let me at once tell the reader, I was no victim of injustice or misconstruction; the words with which I had been driven from the house were justified by what I had done. I was fourteen years of age, I had been carefully and kindly educated, none knew better than I the difference between right and wrong; yet in spite of age, teaching, and the intellect's enlightment, I had just been guilty of a gross moral transgression: I had been covicted of a falsehood; and, more than that, it was no impulsive lie escaping me in some exigency, but a deliberate one, and calculated to do another hurt. The whole house knew of it—servants, cousins, and all; the coming guest was to know of it too. My shame was complete. "What shall I do? what will become of me?" I cried aloud. "I shall never be happy again!"

It seemed so to me. I had lost my position in the house where I had been so favored and happy; I had compromised my character from that day henceforward. I, who had meant to do such good in the world, had lost my chance; for that sin clinging to my conscience, the remembrance of which I should read in every body's face and altered manner, would make effort impossible. My aunt had lost all confidence in me—that was terrible; but what was worse, I had lost all confidence in myself. I saw myself mean, ungenerous, a liar! I had no more self-respect. When my cousins whispered together about me, or the servants nodded and smiled significantly, I should have nothing to fall back upon.—Why, I was what they thought me; I could not defy their contempt, but must take it as my due. I might get angry, but who would mind my anger? A thousand thoughts exasperated my anguish.

I was very fond of reading, and had a liking for heroic biographies. Noble actions, fine principles always awoke a passionate enthusiasm in my mind, caused strong throbs of ambition, and very often my aunt had lent a kind ear to the outpouring of such emotions. The case would be altered now.—I might read, indeed, but such feelings I must henceforth keep to myself; who would have patience to hear me thus expatiate? I was cut off from fellowship with the good.

I must give up, too, my little class at the village Sunday-school, which I had been so proud to undertake. How could I, despised at home, go among the children as before? I could never talk to them as I used to venture to do. They would know it, as all the world would know; they would mock me in their hearts—each feeling she was better than I. I rose up from the grass; for my state of mind would bear the prone attitude no longer, and leaning against the tree, looked around me. Oh! the merry games I had had in this orchard. The recollection brought a flood of bitter tears to my eyes—I had not cried before—for I was sure that time was past; I should never have another. "Never, never!" I cried, wringing my hands; "I shall never have the heart to play again, even if they would play with me. I am another girl now!"

In truth, my brief experience seemed to have oldened me, to have matured my faculties. I saw myself in a kind of vague confused vision, as I might have been, as I could never now become. No; life was an altered thing from what it had appeared yesterday: I had marred its capabilities on the threshold. I could get a glimpse of the house through the trees; I could see the parlor windows where, within the shady room, tea was even now being prepared for the expected visitor. Ah! that visitor, with whom I used to be a favorite, who had always been so kind—he was now on his way with the same heart toward me, little knowing what had happened, little knowing I was lost and ruined!

Does this description of my state of mind, of my sense of guilt, seem overstrained? It is just possible I give a little more coherence to my reflections than they had at the time, but I can not color too highly the anguish of humiliation they produced: it was all but intolerable. "I suppose," said I moodily to myself, for a reaction was commencing: "I suppose I shan't always feel like this, or I should go mad. I shall get used to it presently—used to being miserable!"

Just then I heard my name shouted by one of my cousins. but I had not the heart to shout in answer. No doubt tea was ready. but I wanted no tea. Mr. Ellison might be come, but I dreaded to see him.—My cousin called. and ran on toward the spot where I stood till he caught sight of me. He was hot with the search, and angry that I had not answered; moreover, what boy about his age, in the lustihood of a dozen summers, knoweth aught of tenderness or consideration? "There you are. miss," he said, savagely, "and a pretty hunt I've had! You're to come in to tea; and another time don't give better people the trouble of fetching you: don't like it, I can tell you."

He was just off again, eager for his meal, but I stopped him. "Bob, is Mr. Ellison come?" I cried.

"Hours ago; and he and mother have been shut up ever so long talking about you. I know; and don't 'Bob' me, please, Miss Mabel; I don't like it!"

My spirit swelled. Was this to be the way? One touch of rough boyish kindness, and I could almost have kissed his feet; now I walked back to the house with a bitter "I won't care" swelling at my heart.

CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS TO BRAZIL.—Robert G. Scott, Esq., the U. S. Consul at Rio, earnestly requests merchants and owners of ships trading with the ports of Brazil to be very cautious in having every article shipped to any of the ports in the Brazilian Empire inserted in the ship's manifest; for, however the *bills of lading* may accurately show everything imported, yet if any goods be omitted from the manifest, the omitted article is forfeited, and the vessel in which it is imported is liable to a fine to the government equal to one-half of the value of the confiscated goods The forfeiture of the omitted article is most rigidly enforced, although it may *most manifestly appear* the omission has arisen from *no design to do wrong*.—Two cases of a very striking character have recently occurred at Rio, in which the forfeitures have been stringently enforced, and in one, it is feared, not only loss of the goods, but that the fines may amount to the entire value of the vessel.

EARLY RISING.—"Early rising," says Vivian, "is a virtue greatly esteemed in books, and very necessary for others. It is not a virtue which distinguishes me. I am aware that the 'early bird gets the worm;' but I am not immoderately fond of worms. Are you? I want some keener motive to make early rising a practice. Not that the charms of dawn, such as they are, find in me an inappreciative observer. There is a positive fascination in the freshness and quiet, smiling gayety of dawn; the silence is brought into delightful distinctness by the sharpness of the few sounds which start out of it—the cawing of the distant rook, the crisp energy of the little birds, the bark of a dog, or the lowing of cattle. There is a magical influence in the air. The novelty of the sensation makes it delicious. But to enjoy early rising you must rise late: *then* you have the full, keen appetite for the newness of sensation which makes enjoyment healthy. You must not make early rising a debauch! Use it with rare and exquisite moderation."

"Pie or pudding, sir," said a waiter to one of the innumerable guests at a hotel during the spring season. "What kind of pie have you?" "Rhubarb," said the waiter as he started for a plate. "Hold on," said the stranger as he rose from the table,—never mind it. I always take my medicine in the morning."

An Iceberg.

Danna, in his "Life before the Mast," gives the following graphic description of an iceberg in the Southern Ocean:

"At twelve o'clock we went below, and had just got through dinner, when the cook put his head down the scuttle and told us to come on deck and see the finest sight that we had ever seen. 'Where away, cook?' asked the first man who was up. 'On the larboard bow.' And there lay, floating in the ocean, several miles off, an immense, irregular mass, its top and points covered with snow, and its centre of deep indigo colour. This was an iceberg, and of the largest size, as one of our men said, who had been in the Northern Ocean. As far as eye could reach, the sea, in every direction was of a deep blue colour, the waves running high and fresh, and sparkling in the light, and in the midst lay this immense mountain-island, its cavities and valleys thrown into deep shade, and its points and pinnacles glittering in the sun. All hands were soon on deck, looking at it, and admiring in various ways its beauty and grandeur. But no description can give any idea of the strangeness, splendor, and really the sublimity of the sight. Its great size—for it must have been from two to three miles in circumference, and several hundred feet in height—its slow motion, as its base rose and sunk in the water, and its high points nodded against the clouds; the dashing of the waves upon it, which, breaking high with foam, lined its base with a white crust; and the thundering sound of the cracking of the mass, and the breaking and tumbling down of huge pieces; together with its nearness and approach, which added a slight element of fear—all combined to give to it the character of true sublimity. The main body of the mass was, as I have said, of an indigo color, its base crusted with frozen foam; and as it grew thin and transparent towards the edges and top, its color shaded off from a deep blue to the whiteness of snow. It seemed to be drifting slowly toward the north, so that we kept away and avoided it It was in sight all the afternoon; and when we got to leeward of it, the wind died away, so that we lay-to quite near it for a greater part of the night. Unfortunately, there was no moon, but it was a clear night, and we could plainly mark the long, regular heaving of the stupendous mass, as its edges moved slowly against the stars. Several times in our watch loud cracks were heard, which sounded as though they must have run through the whole length of the iceberg, and several pieces fell down with a thundering crash, plunging heavily into the sea. Toward morning a strong breeze sprung up, and we filled away and left it astern, and at day light it was out of sight."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday afternoon, 23rd inst, by the Rev Mr. Jamieson, Mr. WM. H. MARKS to MRS. SUSAN BEACH.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

20—Steamer Southerner, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W H. McRary.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to J. J. Lippitt.
21—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Ei ers.
Oct. 21.—Barque E. Churchill, Blake, from Boston, in ballast to Kidder & Martin.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze. The Lamartine reports that on the 20th inst., at 6.30 A. M., about 30 miles E. S. E. Cape Lookout, fell in with the Schr. Melville, Cousins, from Boston, bound for Washington, N. C., (in ballast,) in a sinking condition—having about 4 feet water in her hold. Capt. Tyler reports that he kept company with the Melville until 6 A. M. on the 21st, when he left her about 18 miles east of New Inlet Bar, heading for the Inlet. The crew were very much fatigued from constant pumping. It is probable she will arrive here to-day or to morrow.
Brig Harbinger, Mitchell, fm Curacoa, for Portland, Me., laden with salt, put into this port in distress, with loss of sails, &c., and leaking badly—to Miles Costin.
Schr. Marcia Tribou, Sweetser, fm Boston.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, fm Charleston, with 45 passengers.
22—Brig Tangier, Griffin, fm Boston, to Kidder & Martin
Schr. John Cooley & Co., Partridge, fm Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.
22—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 22 passengers.
22—Schr. Mary & Louisa, Adams, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.
Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. Mary D. Seull, Seull, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. John H. Holmes, Barnes, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. Leesburg, Godfrey, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.
Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, fm Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. Ephraim & Anna, Wescott, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. C. H. Rogers, Somers, from Pensacola, to George Harriss. The C. H. R. was bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of Lumber. Experienced a succession of gales from N. E., from 16th to 19th inst., when she took a hurricane from E. S. E., which carried away mainmast, foretopmast, jib-boom, sails, and stove boat, lost deck load, &c., and done considerable other damage. She is in a very disabled and wrecked condition.
Schr. Glenview, Partridge, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co. On the 19th inst., at noon, lat. 30 deg. 30 min., long. 78 deg., was knocked on her beam ends by a sudden change of gale from N. N. E. to E. S. E.—was compelled to cut away both masts to right her,—lost masts with everything attached; at the same time lost Boat from the davits, arrived here yesterday under Jury masts On the 21st, saw a Barque with nothing but mizzen-mast standing; on the 22d, saw a Barque with top-masts gone, and the same day passed a vessel of about 200 tons, under Jury masts.
Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, fm Boston, to M. Costin; with mdze. On the 19th instant, in lat. 32. long. 78 45, experienced a severe gale, which carried away mainmast, fore-topgallantmast, royal yard, &c., with sails attached, and done other damage. Capt. B. reports that in lat 31 20, took the crew off Schr. Mary Ann, (of Hampden, Me.,) Rider, from Jacksonville, Fl., for New York, laden with lumber; both masts gone, and vessel a complete wreck.
Brig Globe, Levett, fm San Juan de Nicaragua, (S. A.,) for New York, laden with hides, deer skins, india rubber, &c., put in in a leaky condition, with mainmast sprung, loss of fore-yard, sails &c.—to Miles Costin.
Schr. Melville, Putnam, from Boston, for Washington, N. C., to M. Costin. The M. put in in distress, with 5 feet water in her hold.
Schr. Racer, Johnson, fm Charleston, to Miles Costin.
Brig Delmont Locke, Park, fm Searsport, Me., to Kidder & Martin; with hay.
Brig President Z. Taylor, Boardman, fm Belfast, Me., to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with hay and bricks.
23—Schr. Alcyona. Hand, from Savannah, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. J. Vail, Kelsey, from River Gambia, Africa, to Geo. Harriss. The J. V. was bound to New York, with a cargo of hides, pea nuts, gum copal, &c., put in with loss of sails, &c.
Schr. Cherokee, Gandy, fm Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. Three Sons, McGroot, from Charleston, to J. H. Flanner.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 15 passengers.
24—Schr. Ariel, Beardsley, fm Wilmington, Del., to J. R. Blossom.

CLEARED.

21—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Eljivah, Small, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 300 bbls. rosin, 84,000 feet lumber.
21—Schr. Minerva Wright, Rogers, for Newark, N. J., by George Harriss; with 145.000 feet lumber.
22—Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and naval stores.
Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, for Cardenas, by Wm. M Harriss; with 114.000 feet lumber.
21—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 94 passengers.
22—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 70 passengers.
23—Schr. Monterey, Somers, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 1145 bbls. rosin, 21 do. spirits turpentine.
U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 65 passengers.
24—Schr. Ozark, Lord, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 200 bbls. rosin, 106,000 feet lumber.
Brig W. T. Dugan, Horton, for New York, by M Costin; with naval stores
Schr. Pauline, Corson, for New York, by M. Costin; with naval stores.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 50 passengers.

NEWBERN, Oct 19.—Beeswax 26@27c.; Cotton 8½@9c.; Bacon (hog round) 9@9½c., hams 10@11c; Lard 9@10c. Tallow 9@10c.; Corn $2 85: Meal 65@70c.; Lady Peas 90c.; B. E. Peas 80c.; Clay Peas 80c.; Oats 35c; Sweet Potatoes 40c.; Flax Seed $1; Ton Timber $18@$15; R. O. Hhd. staves $12@$16; W. O. bbl. staves $12@$15; Shingles $1 60@$2; Tan Bark $10; Hoops 50@95c., Beef Cattle $5 ₱ cwt., on foot; Lambs $1 50; Hides (green) 4c., do. (dry) 7c.; Turpentine—Virgin Dip $4 25@$4 45, Yellow Dip $4 25@$4 35, Scraped $2 50; Tar $1 75; Com. Rosin 80@85.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21, 2.3 P. M.—Up to noon on Friday, 2000 bales Cotton were disposed of at the advance of the previous day. The stock of Rice is exhausted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Naval Stores—(three previous days,) Are without material change since our last. We notice sales of 2200 bbls. North County Turpentine at $5 ₱ 280 lb.; 1000 Wilmington and Charleston, 4 87½; 8 @ 900 Spirits Turpentine, including retail lots, 65 @ 67 cents, cash, and within the same range 30, 60 and 90 days; 3000 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 85 @ 1 92½; a few New-Berne, $1 95, delivered; 600 Tar, to arrive, on private terms, and 68 do., here, $3 25; and 600 No. 1 Rosin, $3 50 @ 4 25 ₱ 280 lb. The stock of Turpentine is about 3000 bbls.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 22.—Bacon, 9@00; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 12½@0, Laguira, 12½@000, St. Domingo, 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 10@10¼, Prime, 00@00, Fair, 9@9½; Feathers, 00@40; Flour—Superfine, 6 00@6 00; Flax, 6 50@6 75, Scratched, 5 25@6 00; Corn, 75@80; Wheat 90@90; Peas, 90@00; Rye, 85@00; Hides—Dry,

8@9, Green, 3@4; Lard, 11@00; Molasses—Cuba, 25@30, New Orleans, 46@000; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 2 00@0 00, Alum, (bushel) 60@00; Flaxseed, 1 00@1 10; Tallow, 10@0; Wool, 23@00.

There has been but little change the past week in any article of produce. Cotton has a downward tendancy, and sales have been made at above quotations. Sales of Corn have been made at 75 cts., cash. Flour is in good demand at quotations, say $5 50, $5 75 and $